TIT'YANCHUK, N.

Conference instructions in operation. Sov. profsoiuzy 20 no.2: 17-19 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Predsedatel' komiteta professional'nogo soyuza Barskogo proizvodstvennogo kolkhozno-sovkhoznogo upravleniya, Vinnitskaya oblast'.

TITZ, Gustaw, mgr inż.

Application of sulfur additions in cast iron and cast steel.
Hutnik P 30 no.9:291-295 S '63.

TIUCHOWSKI, Witold

Voice disorders in the form of rhinophonia as an early sign of Erb-Goldflam diseases. Otolaryng. pol. 17 no.2:231-236 '63.

1. Z Oddzialu Foniatrycznego Kliniki Laryngologicznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik Oddzialu: prof. dr A. Mitrynowicz-Modrzejewska Kierownik Kliniki: prof. dr J. Szymanski.
(VOICE) (MYASTHENIA GRAVIS) (DIAGNOSIS)

BOSHNAKOV, Konstantin, inzh., sutr.; TIULEV, Iliia, inzh.

Bulgarian standards: "Drawing Economy." Ratsionalizatsiia 13 no.8: 25-28 '63.

1. Institut za izobreteniia i ratsionalizatsii (for Boshnakov). 2. Nachalnik BNS pri NIPKIMI.

SIMONOV, P.M.; KROPANEV, A.I.; TIUNOV, V.Ye.; VASIL'YEV, P.T.; TURTSEVA, I.M.; SAKALDINA, Ye.D.; DYLDIN, Yu.N.; BRAYLOVSKIY, N.G., inzh., red.; MEDVEDEVA, M.A., tekhn. red.

[Advanced method for the inspection and repair of cars in trains] Peredovoi metod osmotra i remonta vagonov v poezdakh. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 39 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Railroads--Cars--Maintenance and repair)

TITUSHINA, V.P.; FABRIKANT, V.A.

Luminous flux divergence of the 2537 Å line in a mercury discharge. Opt. i spektr. 5 no.1:3-9 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1.Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.
(Luminescence) (Spectrum analysis)

TITUSHINA, V. P. (Grad Stud)

Dissertation: "An Investigation of the Discharge in Mercury Vapors and in Mixtures with Inert Gases by the Method of Vibrating Luminescent Bounds." Cand Tech. Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Institute imeni V. M. Molotov, 21 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 11 Jun 54)

SO: Sum 318, 23 Dec 1954

NILENDER, R.A.; TITUSHINA, V.P.

"Introduction to vacuum techniques." Reviewed by R.A. Nilender, V.P. Titushina. Radiotekh. i elektron. 7 no.11:1975-1976 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Electron tubes)
(Vacuum)

TITUSHINA, V.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Investigation of the mechanism of generating line 2,537 A in a low-pressure mercury discharge. Trudy MEI no.18:358-368 '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

1. Kafedra elektronnykh priborov.
(Electric lighting, Mercury-vapor)

TITVINIDZE, S. S.

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : [illegible]
[illegible]
ABS. JOUR. : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No.1, 1959, No. [illegible]

AUTHOR : Titvinidze, S. S.
INST. : [illegible]
TITLE : Methods for the Improvement of Tomato Varieties

ORIG. PUB. : [illegible] ovoshchevodch. [illegible], 1958, No.2, 25-29

ABSTRACT : The Gorliskaya experimental-selection station, since the year of 1945, has conducted work for the improvement of tomatoes of the Chulo market variety. The method of individual choice in conjunction with intra-variety hybridization and guided upbringing is used. As a result the mean productivity of the fruit under a planted culture increased by 2-21/2 times, the techno-logical properties of the fruits improved (the content of dry substances, coloration and taste)

CARD : 1/2

81

COUNTRY
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No. [illegible], 1959, No. 1659

ABSTRACT : [illegible] preservation to the bud formation and the earlier ripened earlier. Before the selection the fruits of the Chudo market variety ripened not earlier than the end of the first day week of August, but now they ripened approx. July 15th. A description is given about the recommended scheme for the selection-seed growing work with tomatoes as the goals for the systematic improvement of the specific qualities of the variety. --[illegible] Chernikova

CARD: 2/2

TITVINIDZE, S.S.

Methods for improving tomato varieties. Kons. i ov. prom. 13 no.2: 25-28 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Goriyskaya opytno-selektsionnaya stantsiya.
(Tomato breeding)

TITVINIDZE, S.S.

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, S.A., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, V.V., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.; TITVINIDZE, S.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik.; KHLOPINA, S.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

"Interzonal system" in tomato breeding. Trudy VNIIKOP no.5:103-112 '55. (MLRA 9:11)

(Tomato breeding)

MATSARINA, I.B., nauchnyy sotrudnik; TITYANKO, T.K., nauchnyy sotrudnik; YAKOVLEVA, R.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BLOKHIN, N.N., red.; SHADRINA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[The 30th anniversary of the First All-Union Congress of shock brigades; collected documents and materials] Pervyi Vsesoiuznyi s"ezd udarnykh brigad; k tridtsatiletiiu s"ezda. Sbornik dokumentov i materialov. Moskva, Izd-vo VTsSPS Proizdat, 1959. 190 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. TSentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy arkhiv Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii i sotsialisticheskogo stroitel'stva SSSR (for Matsarina, Tityanko, Yakovleva).

(Socialist competition)

AUTHOR: Jityunik, G.N.; Shapiro, V. Ya.

TITLE: Mechanical properties of aluminum-alloy tubes as a function of the degree of deformation during drawing

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 5, 1965, 76-78

TOPIC TAGS: drawing stress, deformation resistance, aluminum alloy tube, tube drawing mandrel, yield point

ABSTRACT: In analytic determinations of the drawing stress deformation resistance ... most important ... drawing of aluminum-alloy tubes th... point ... deformation resistance. ... available ... mandrel less drawing ... the authors ... investigation of the ... mandrel which assures extremely high degrees of ... Longitudinally notched

Card 1/2

L 53957-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013603

specimens of these tubes (diameter 110x105mm) were tested in a laboratory tensile testing machine with tensile stresses of [illegible]. The test results were used as the basis for plotting curves of mechanical properties of the tubes as a function of the integral [illegible] index ln μ. Beginning with ln μ = 0.6 the yield point was found to differ by [illegible] kg/mm² from the ultimate strength; as the degree of drawing was further increased, this quantity became practically constant and amounted to 4%, which demonstrates the validity of using in analytic calculations the quantity σ_s in place of $\sigma_{0.2}$ when information on the latter is absent. The stress-strain relations are analogous to those specified in the literature for sheets and wire. The somewhat greater scatter of the obtained values may be explained by the [illegible] of uniformity in the wall thickness, which, by contrast with sheets and wire, makes it impossible to determine the true deformation. The authors' findings can be applied in scheduling the drawing process as well as in the analytic calculation of the drawing stresses. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/2

TITZ, Gh.

"Materials for electric contacts" by A. Keil. Reviewed by Gh. Titz. Electrotehnica 12 no.4:149-150 Ap '64.

TITZ, Gustaw, mgr., inz.; BODZIAK, Zdzislaw

Study on the tendency of white cast iron to form hot cracks.
Przegl odlew 11 no.11:335-341 '61.

TITZ, Gustaw, mgr inż.

Cast steel cutting plates for the trimming of forgings. Hutnik 32 no.1:22-25 Ja '65.

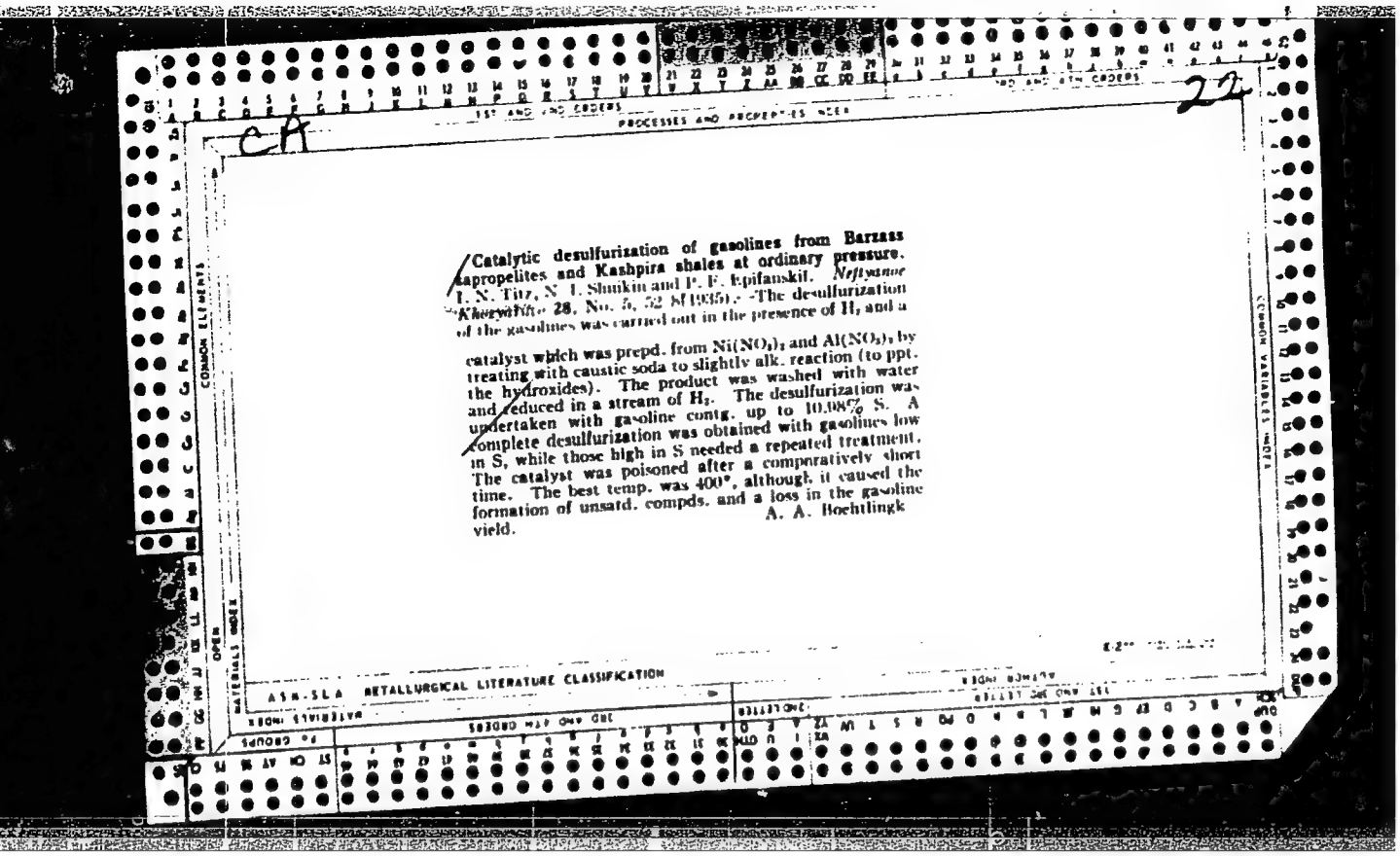
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HOCHMANN, P; DUBSKY, J; KVASNICKA, V; TITZ, M

Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague - (for all)

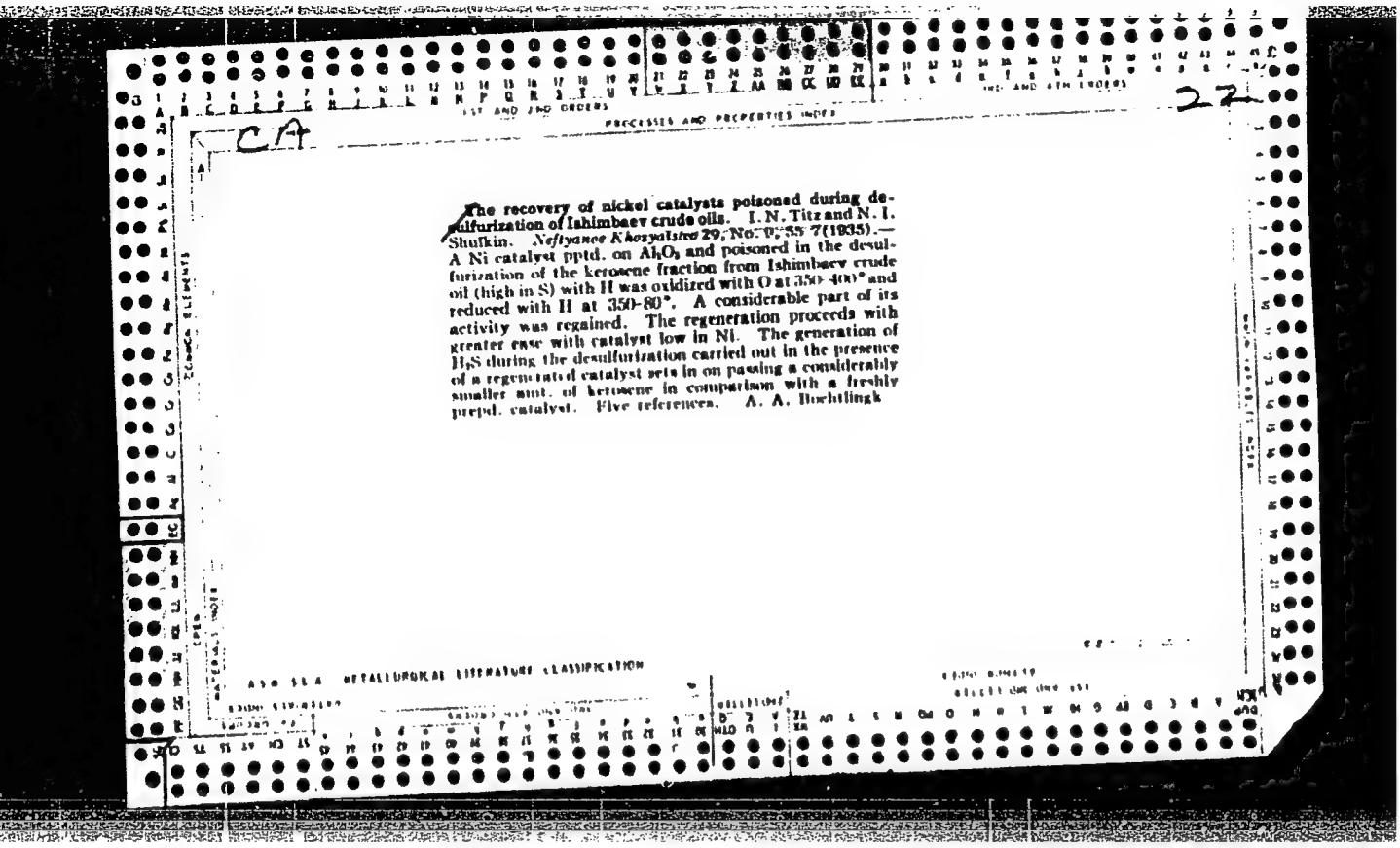
Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 10, October 1966, 4172-4175

"Tables of quantum chemical data. Part 10: Energy characteristics of some polyenic hydrocarbons."



Catalytic desulfurization of gasolines from Barzass sapropelites and Kashpira shales at ordinary pressure. I. N. Tits, N. I. Shukin and P. F. Epifanskii. *Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 28, No. 5, 52-8(1950).—The desulfurization of the gasolines was carried out in the presence of H_2 and a catalyst which was prepd. from $Ni(NO_3)_2$ and $Al(NO_3)_3$ by treating with caustic soda to slightly alk. reaction (to ppt. the hydroxides). The product was washed with water and reduced in a stream of H_2. The desulfurization was undertaken with gasoline contg. up to 10.08% S. A complete desulfurization was obtained with gasolines low in S, while those high in S needed a repeated treatment. The catalyst was poisoned after a comparatively short time. The best temp. was 400°, although it caused the formation of unsatd. compds. and a loss in the gasoline yield.

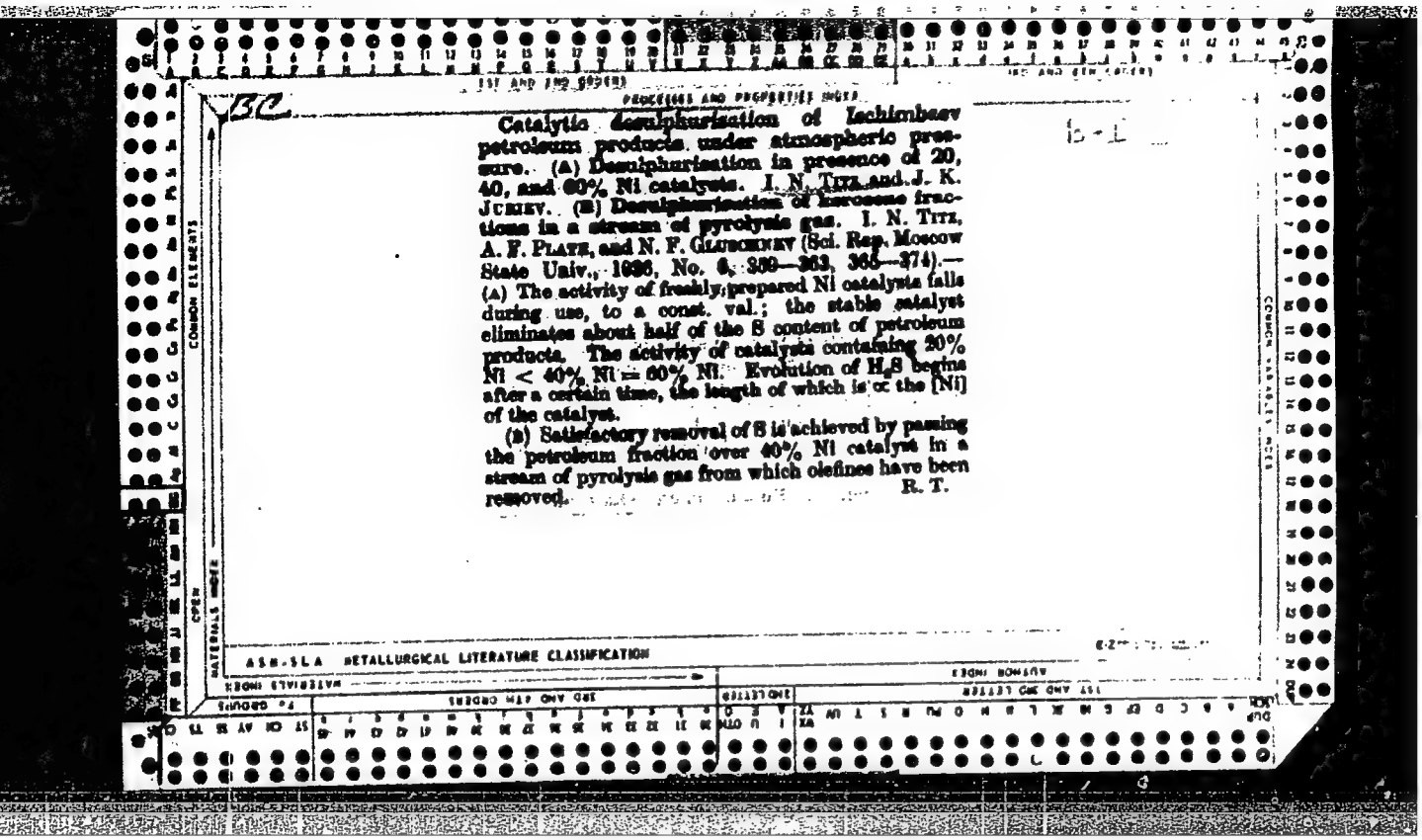
A. A. Boehtlingk



CA

27

The recovery of nickel catalysts poisoned during desulfurization of Ishimbaev crude oils. I. N. Titz and N. I. Shulkin. *Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 29, No. 9, 55-7(1935).—A Ni catalyst ppted. on Al_2O_3 and poisoned in the desulfurization of the kerosene fraction from Ishimbaev crude oil (high in S) with H was oxidized with O at 350-400° and reduced with H at 350-80°. A considerable part of its activity was regained. The regeneration proceeds with greater ease with catalyst low in Ni. The generation of H_2S during the desulfurization carried out in the presence of a regenerated catalyst sets in on passing a considerably smaller amt. of kerosene in comparison with a freshly prepd. catalyst. Five references. A. A. Bochtlingk



BC

Catalytic desulphurisation of Iechimbaev petroleum products under atmospheric pressure. (A) Desulphurisation in presence of 20, 40, and 60% Ni catalysts. I. N. Titz and J. K. Jumiev. (B) Desulphurisation of kerosene fractions in a stream of pyrolysis gas. I. N. Titz, A. F. Plate, and N. F. Gluschenev (Sci. Rep. Moscow State Univ., 1936, No. 6, 339—363, 365—374).—(A) The activity of freshly prepared Ni catalysts falls during use, to a const. val.; the stable catalyst eliminates about half of the S content of petroleum products. The activity of catalysts containing 20% Ni < 40% Ni = 60% Ni. Evolution of H_2S begins after a certain time, the length of which is ∝ the [Ni] of the catalyst.

(B) Satisfactory removal of S is achieved by passing the petroleum fraction over 40% Ni catalyst in a stream of pyrolysis gas from which olefines have been removed.

R. T.

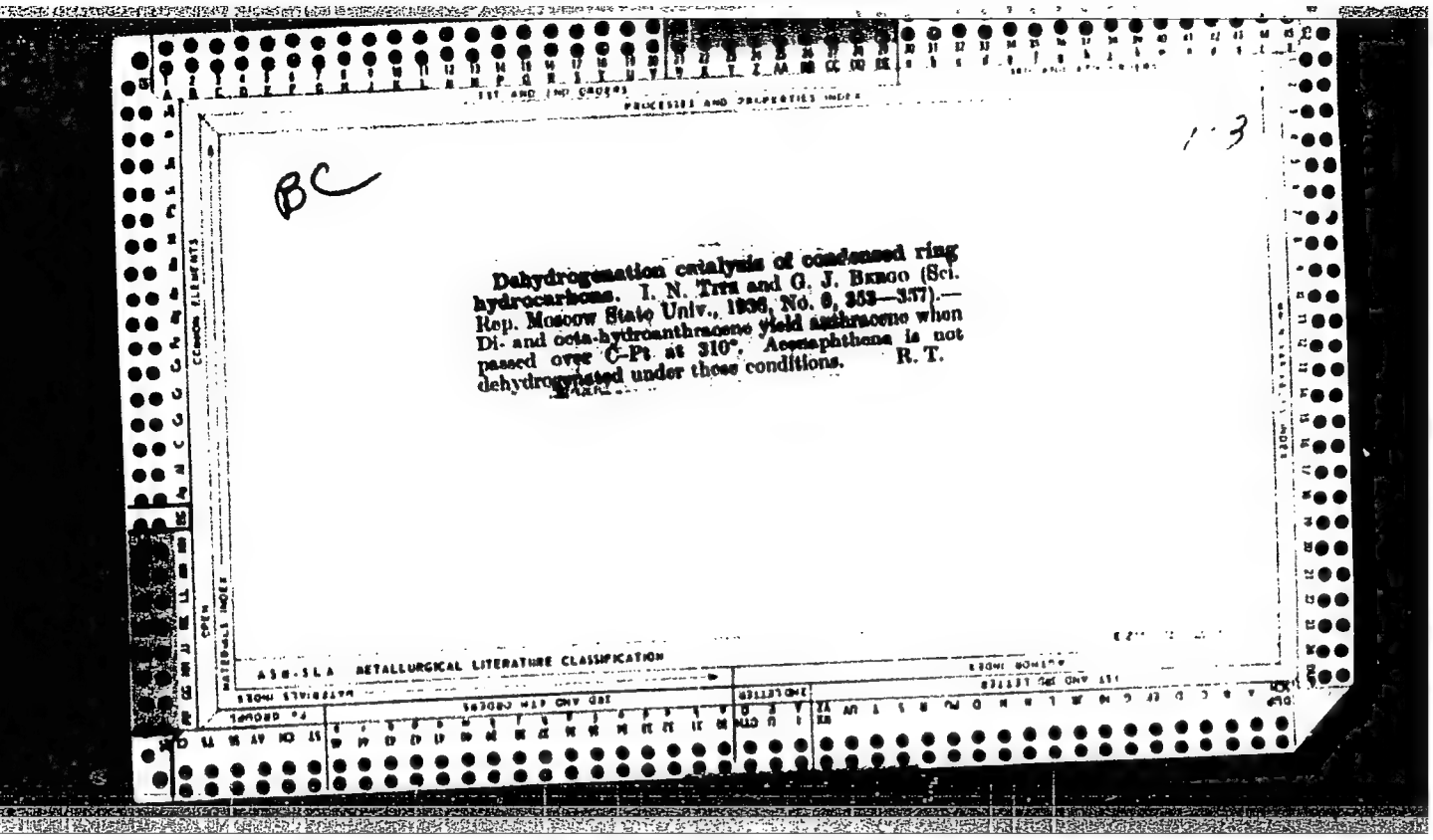
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

B-I-2

Recovery of nickel catalysts poisoned during desulphurisation of Ischimbaev crude oils. I. N. Lits and N. I. Schuikin (*Neft. Khoz.*, 1935, **29**, No. 9, 55–57).—A Ni catalyst pptd. on Al_2O_3 and poisoned in the desulphurisation of the kerosene fraction from Ischimbaev crude oil (high in S) with H_2 was oxidised with O_2 at 350–400° and reduced with H_2 at 350–380°. A considerable part of the activity was regained. Ch. Abs. (e)

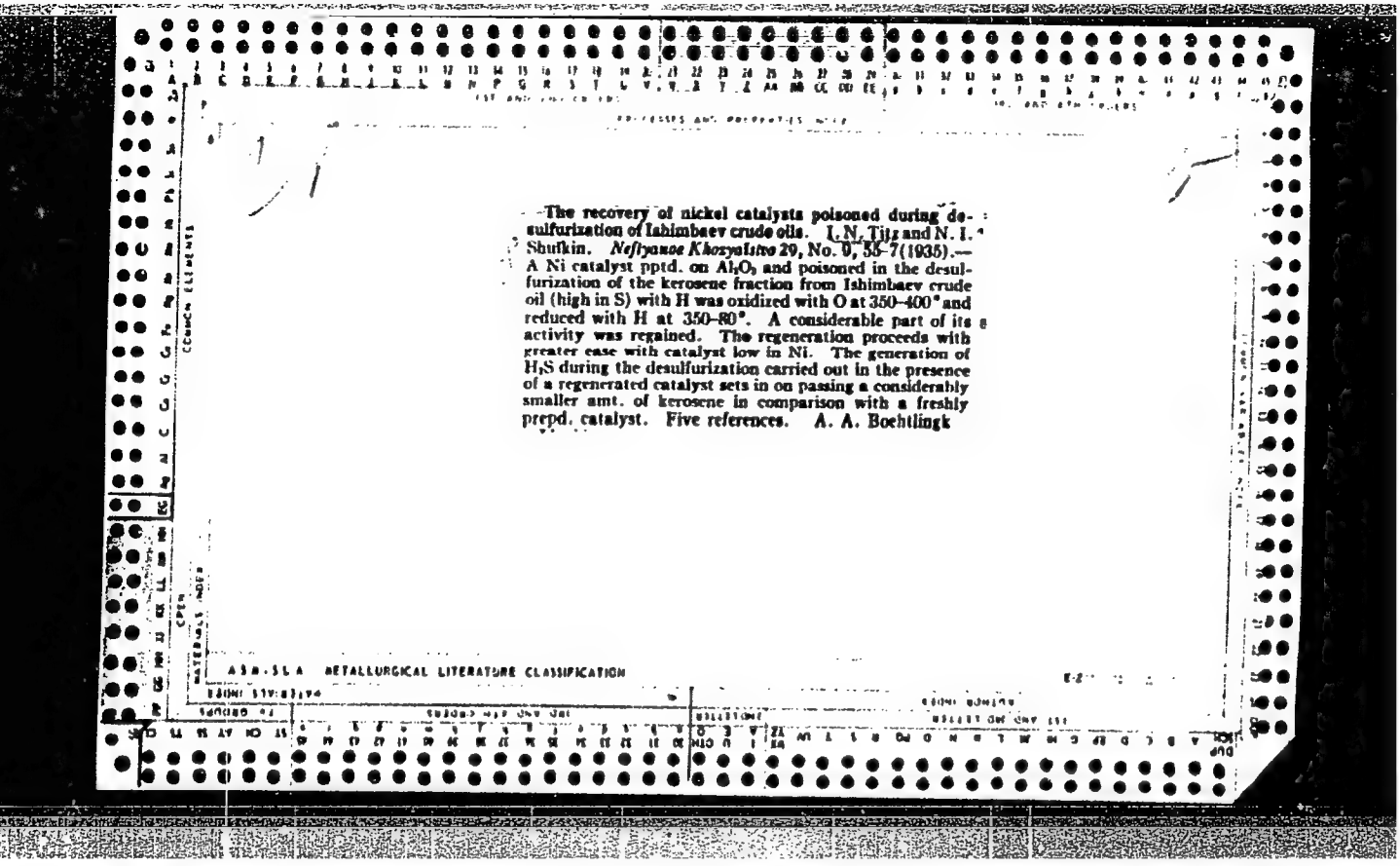
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



BC

1-3

Dehydrogenation catalysis of condensed ring hydrocarbons. I. N. Tits and G. J. Bengo (Sci. Rep. Moscow State Univ., 1936, No. 6, 353—357).— Di- and octa-hydroanthracene yield anthracene when passed over C–Pt at 310°. Acenaphthene is not dehydrogenated under these conditions. R. T.



The recovery of nickel catalysts poisoned during desulfurization of Ishimbaev crude oils. I. N. Titz and N. I. Shufkin. *Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 29, No. 9, 55–7(1935).—A Ni catalyst pptd. on Al_2O_3 and poisoned in the desulfurization of the kerosene fraction from Ishimbaev crude oil (high in S) with H was oxidized with O at 350–400° and reduced with H at 350–80°. A considerable part of its activity was regained. The regeneration proceeds with greater ease with catalyst low in Ni. The generation of H_2S during the desulfurization carried out in the presence of a regenerated catalyst sets in on passing a considerably smaller amt. of kerosene in comparison with a freshly prepd. catalyst. Five references. A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

S. A.
Sect. B

Protections

621.316.93 : 621.315.051.025.3 : 621.3.014.7

148. Faults and fault protection in electrical three-phase systems. Vol. I. The faults and their evaluation. [Fehler und Fehlerschutz in elektrischen Drehstromanlagen. 1. Band. Die Fehler und ihre Berechnung.] H. TITZE. *Vienna, Springer-Verlag* (1951) 170 pp. *In German.*

The mathematical methods employed in fault calculations are described, including vector algebra, determinants, symmetrical components and matrices. The transformation rules which assist in solving practical problems are derived. The parameters pertaining to fault conditions are examined, in particular for short-circuits of generators and in supply systems. Calculations are performed for earth fault conditions in compensated and non-compensated systems, for double earth faults, and for system oscillations during fault conditions. The determination of fault currents and voltages is preceded by an evaluation of the relevant parameters of generators, transformers, reactance coils, arc-suppression coils, o.h. lines and cables, and a discussion of earthing and arc resistances. Detailed calculations are given for various earth-fault and short-circuit conditions and these are illustrated by practical examples. Exact and approximate methods of calculation are applied and their results compared, use being made specifically of matrix calculations. The book is well illustrated and is addressed to students, supply engineers and designers of protective gear, and is intended to provide the basis for the development of protective systems to be dealt with in Vol. II. 80 references are listed.

R. H. GOLDE

TITZ, Leopold

Metastasis of bronchial carcinoma to the anterior part of the uvea. Cesk. ofth. 15 no.5:380-386 O '59

1. Ocni klinika lekarske fakulty university v Brne, prednosta prof. dr. Jan Vanysek.
(UVEA neopl.)
(BRONCHI neopl.)

TITZ, Leopold

Therapeutic results in retinal detachment in Brno ophthalmological clinic during 1946-1957. Cesk. ofth. 15 no.6:454-462 D '59

1. Ocni klinika lek fak. v Brne, prednosta Dr. Sc. prof. MUDr. Jan Vanysek
(RETINAL DETACHMENT surg.)

ISERLE, J.; TITZ, L.

Anterior or posterior route in the extraction of magnetic intraocular foreign bodies. Cesk. ofth. 14 no.3:210-216 June 58.

1. Oeni klinika MU v Brne, prednosta prof. Dr. Jan Vanysek.
(EYE, foreign bodies
magnetic, anterior & posterior routes of extraction (Cz))

Rumania

CATEGORY : PLANT DISEASES. Diseases of Cultivated Plants.

ABS. JOUR.: Ref Zhur -Biologiya, No. 8, 1959, No. 36577

Author : Radulescu, E.; Peraloe, E.; Titz, M.
INST. : Agron.Acad. RPR, Cluj Affiliate
TITLE : The Effect of Vernalizing Grain Crop Seed on Infection with Principal Diseases.

ORIG. PUB.: Studii si cercetari agron. Acad. RPR Fil. Cluj, 1957, 8, No. 1-2, 7-21

ABSTRACT : The seeds of grain crops, correspondingly affected with Pillotia foetida, Ustilago hordei, U. avenae, U.tritici, U. nuda, Puccinia triticina and P. graminis, were vernalized before planting. All of the vernalized plants proved to be more resistant to the aforementioned diseases than plants which were grown from the unvernalized seeds.

CARD: 1/1

3

TITZ-KOSKO, Jadwiga

Postural defects as a cause of lumbosacral pain. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 25 no.6:1117-1127 1955.

1. Z Wojewodzkiej Porodni Przeciwreumatycznej w Gdansku. Kierownik: dr. J. Titz-Kosko, Gdansk, Wojewodzka Porodnia Przeciwreumatyczna.

(BACKACHE,
lumbosacral pain in postural defects. (Pol))
(POSTURE,
defects causing lumbosacral pain. (Pol))

TITZ-KOSKO, J.

Occurrence of rheumatism among the population of the coast. Polski tygod. lek. 5:10, 6 Mar. 50. p. 399

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

TITZ-KOSKO, Jadwiga

Iritis in rheumatic diseases. Polskie arch. med. wewnetrz. 24 no. 3a:425-445 1954.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych Akademii Medycznej w Gdansku, Kierownik: prof. dr med. St.Wszelaki. 2. Z Wojewodzkiej Poradni Przeciwreumatycznej w Gdansku, Kierownik: dr J.Titz-Kosko. 3. Z Kliniki Okuliztycznej Akademii Medycznej w Gdansku, Kierownik: prof. dr med. I.Abramowich.

(RHEUMATISM, complications,
*iritis)
(IRITIS, etiology and pathogenesis,
*rheum.)

PREDA, Victor, prof.; TIU, Ecaterina

The biochemistry of the embryonic development of fishes. I. Study of glycogen, total glucides, total nitrogen, lipides, and glutathione in the first phases of the ontogenetic development of Teleostei. Studii biol Cluj 10 no.2:315-322 '59. (EEAI 10:2)

1. Universitatea "Babes-Bolyai," Cluj Catedra de biologie. 2. Membru comitetului de redactiei al publicatiei Academiei Republicii Populare Romine, Filial Cluj - Studii si Cercetari de Biologie (for Preda)

(FISHES) (TELEOSTEI) (EMBRYOLOGY) (GLYCOGEN)
(GLUCIDES) (NITROGEN) (LIPIDES) (GLUTATHIONE)
(ONTOGENY)

TIUCRA, A. Dr.; BALIMBERG, E. Dr.; GANEA, D. Dr.; SASS, H., Dr.; BILEU, Clementina (Chimista)

Cortisone and ACTH in therapy of epidemic hepatitis; personal experience. Med. int., Bucur. 10 no.3:403-411 Mar 58.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Spitalul contagiosi nr. 2, Bucuresti.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, therapy
ACTH & cortisone with classical ther.)
(ACTH, ther. use
hepatitis, infect., with classical ther.)
(CORTISONE, ther. use
hepatitis, infect., with classical ther.)

TIUCRA, A.

NEUMAN, M., Dr.; TIUCRA, A., dr.; CARUNTU, F., dr.; RADVAN, Aglaia, dr.

Total and segmental pylephlebitis; clinical study of three cases. Med.int.,Bucur. 8 no.6:899-903 Oct 56.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de boli infectioase, Spitalul contagiosi Colentina.

(VEINS PORTAL SYSTEM, diseases
pylephlebitis, case reports)
(PHLEBITIS, case reports
pylephlebitis)

TIUFEKCHIEV, Georgi D., inzh.

Automatic device for producing various shapes of pliable and reinforcement iron. Nauka i tekh mladezh 16 no.9:12 S '64.

TIUFEKCHIEV, K.

"Development of Care of Public Health in Razlog, Okoliya."p. 3,
(ZDRAVEN FRONT, No. 49, Dec. 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

TORZHESKU, V. [Torjescu, V.]; BYUTESKU, E. [Biutescu, E.]; ZAKHARIYA, A.K. [Zaharia, A.C.]; TYUFESKU, R. [Tiufescu, R.]; KALOTA, M. [Calota, M.]; KARAULEANU, E. [Carauleanu, E.]

Activity of the aldolase, pseudocholinesterase, and transaminases in the blood serum in epidemic hepatitis. Vop.med. khim. 8 no.1:27-30 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Infektsionnaya bol'nitsa g. Kraynova, Rumyanskaya Narodnaya Respublika.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)(ALDOLASE) (CHOLINESTERASE)(TRANSAMINASE)

RAKHMALEVICH, Ye.M.; TIUFILINA, O.V.

Studies on the effect of epilin on liver function in patients with mycoses of the scalp. Vest. derm. i ven. 34 no.7:32-34 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(LIVER) (SCALP--DISEASES) (HAIR, REMOVAL OF)

3113

S/109/60/005/07/003/024
E140/E163

9.9000

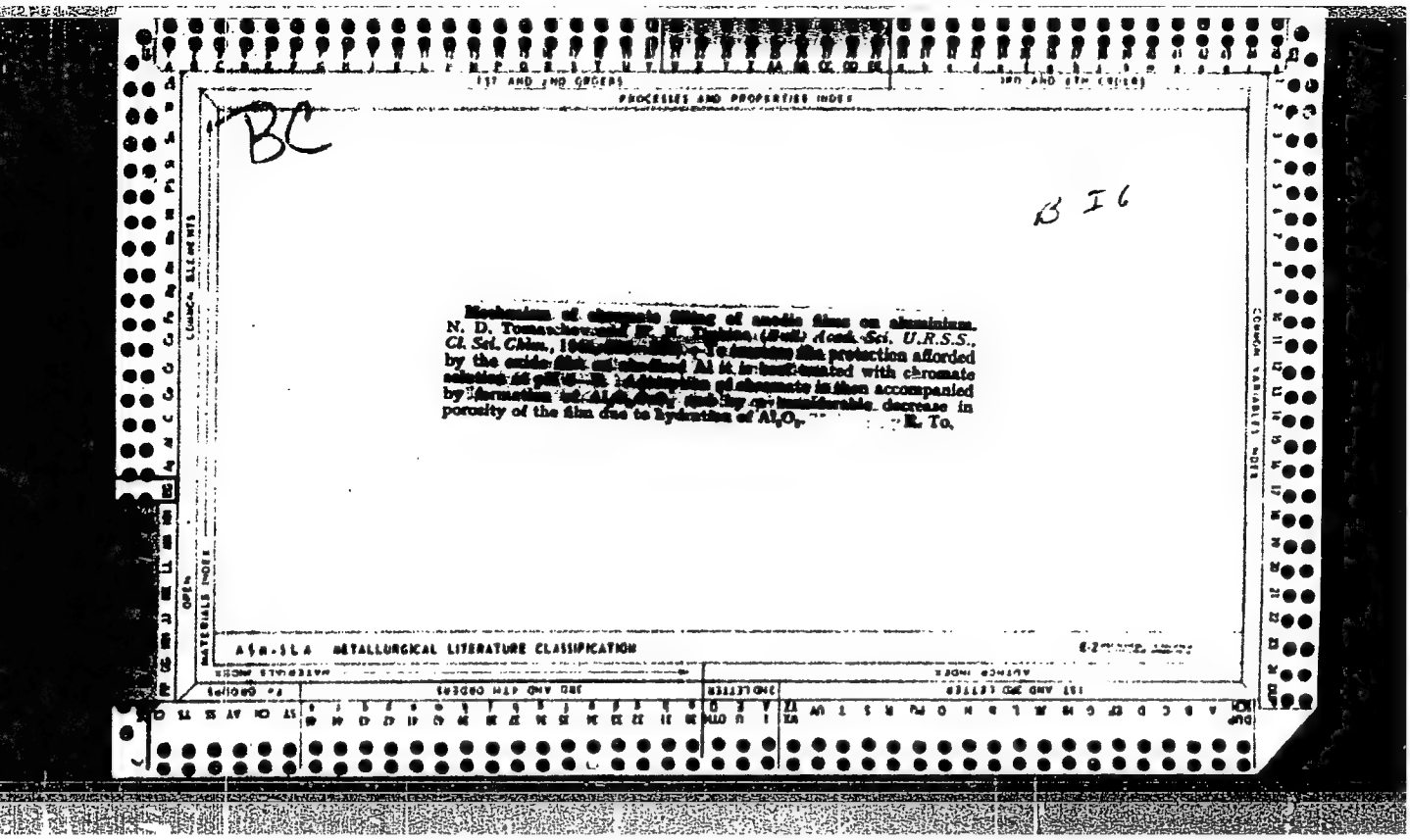
AUTHORS: Remizov, L.T., Golubtsov, M.G., and Tiufyakin, L.S., (deceased).

TITLE: Receiving Equipment for the Measurement of Statistical Signal Characteristics with Tropospheric Propagation of Radio Waves

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, Vol 5, No 7, 1960, pp 1065-1071 (USSR) (+ 1 plate)

ABSTRACT: A brief description is given of a receiving equipment intended for the simultaneous recording of signal-level variations independently of a decimeter-band carrier and the two AM-sidebands for modulation frequencies 115, 346, 520, 1040, 2080 and 5200 kcs. A complex system of mixers, frequency multipliers and dividers, filters, etc is employed, permitting frequency instabilities introduced by various factors to be cancelled out. The maximum permissible rate of frequency variation compensated by the system is 0.3 cps/sec. The tracking band of the AFC-system is 400 cps, the noise factor of the input circuits is equal to 10-11 dB with sensitivity not poorer than 0.01 μV. Examples of results obtained are given in Fig 9 for a test on the path Moscow-Vladimir, performed in September 1959.

Card 1/2



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC

Tryptophan in cow's milk. D. Tichy and M. Zakoshchny (Ross. Nauk. Jsl. 1964, 31, [illegible]).—The tryptophan (I) content of milk from different cows is not const., but varies < do other milk constituents. It varies considerably over a lactation (II), being highest in colostrum and at the end of (II). (I) is thought to be produced by a sp. enzyme, the activity or quantity of which is greatest early and late in (II). Nutr. Abs. (m)

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910016-6"

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS — 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

B-III-5

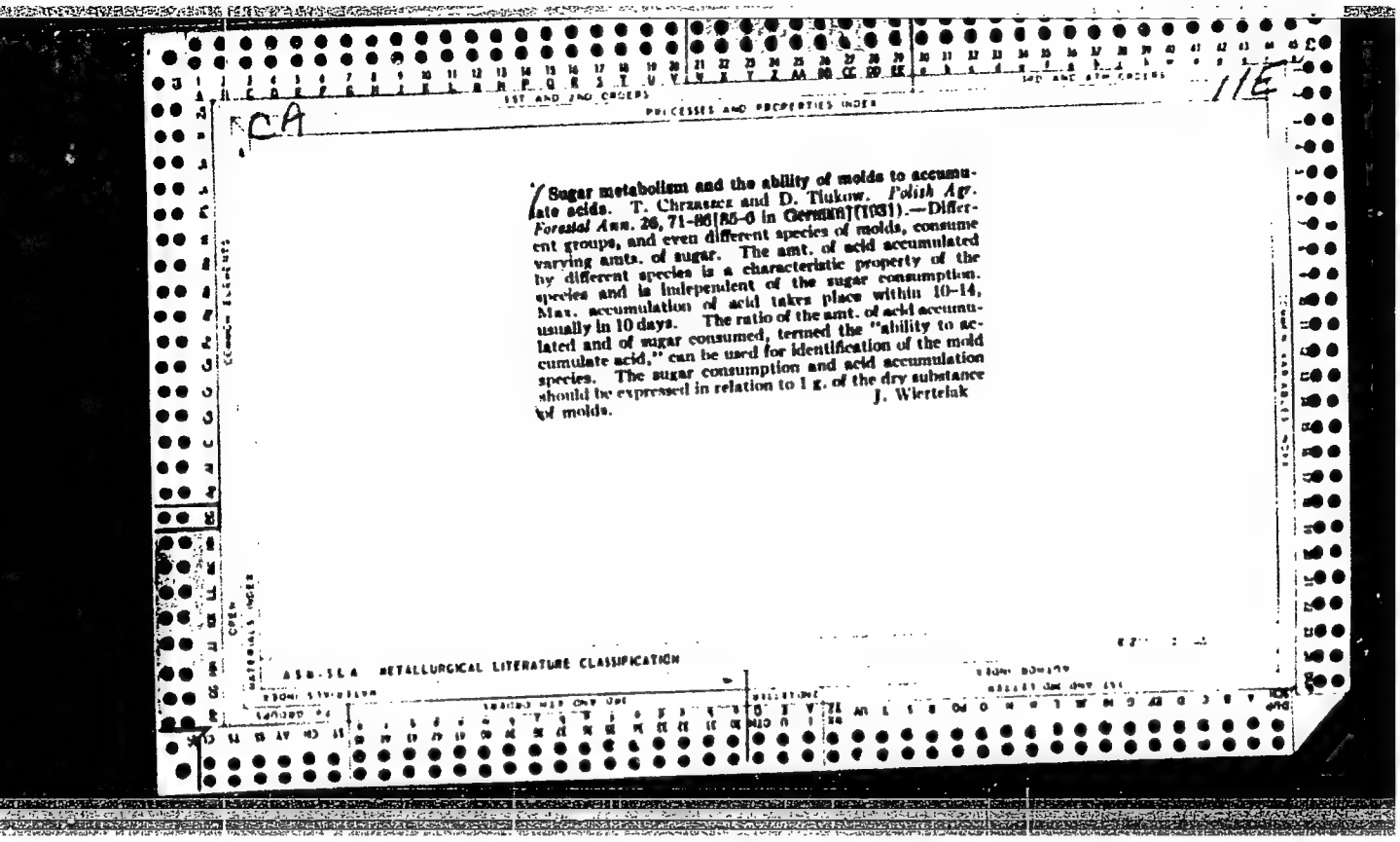
BC

Value of the Winkler method in determining albuminoid ammonia in drinking water.—D. M. [illegible] and O. A. Bashkireva (Trud. Vsesoy. Inst. Eksp. Med., 1934, 1, 71—77).—Protein is decomposed by heating with H_2SO_4 and 0·2N-$K_2S_2O_8$ on a H_2O-bath. A known amount of NH_4Cl is added and the total NH_3 determined in the usual manner. $K_2S_2O_8$ has no action on Nessler reagent. It oxidises NH_2-acids and proteins (e.g., casein) and gives results more in accord with the theoretical than does the Wanklyn-Chapman method.

Ch. Abs. (p)

COMMON ELEMENTS — COMMON VARIABLES — MATERIALS INDEX — AUTHOR INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

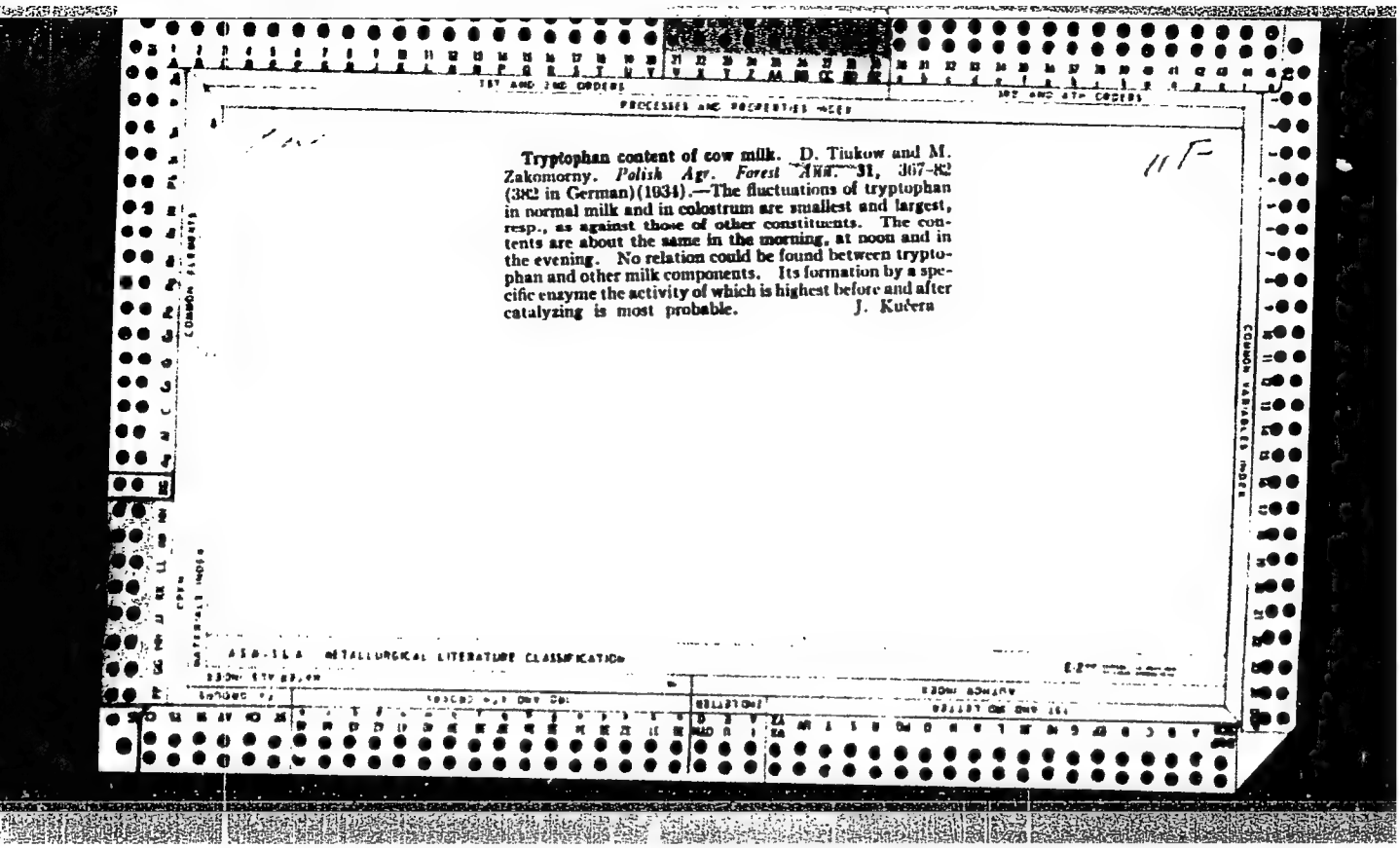
11E

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Sugar metabolism and the ability of molds to accumulate acids. T. Chrzaszcz and D. Tiukow. *Polish Agr. Forestal Ann.* 26, 71–86[85–6 in German](1931).—Different groups, and even different species of molds, consume varying amts. of sugar. The amt. of acid accumulated by different species is a characteristic property of the species and is independent of the sugar consumption. Max. accumulation of acid takes place within 10–14, usually in 10 days. The ratio of the amt. of acid accumulated and of sugar consumed, termed the "ability to accumulate acid," can be used for identification of the mold species. The sugar consumption and acid accumulation should be expressed in relation to 1 g. of the dry substance of molds.

J. Wiertelak

A58-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



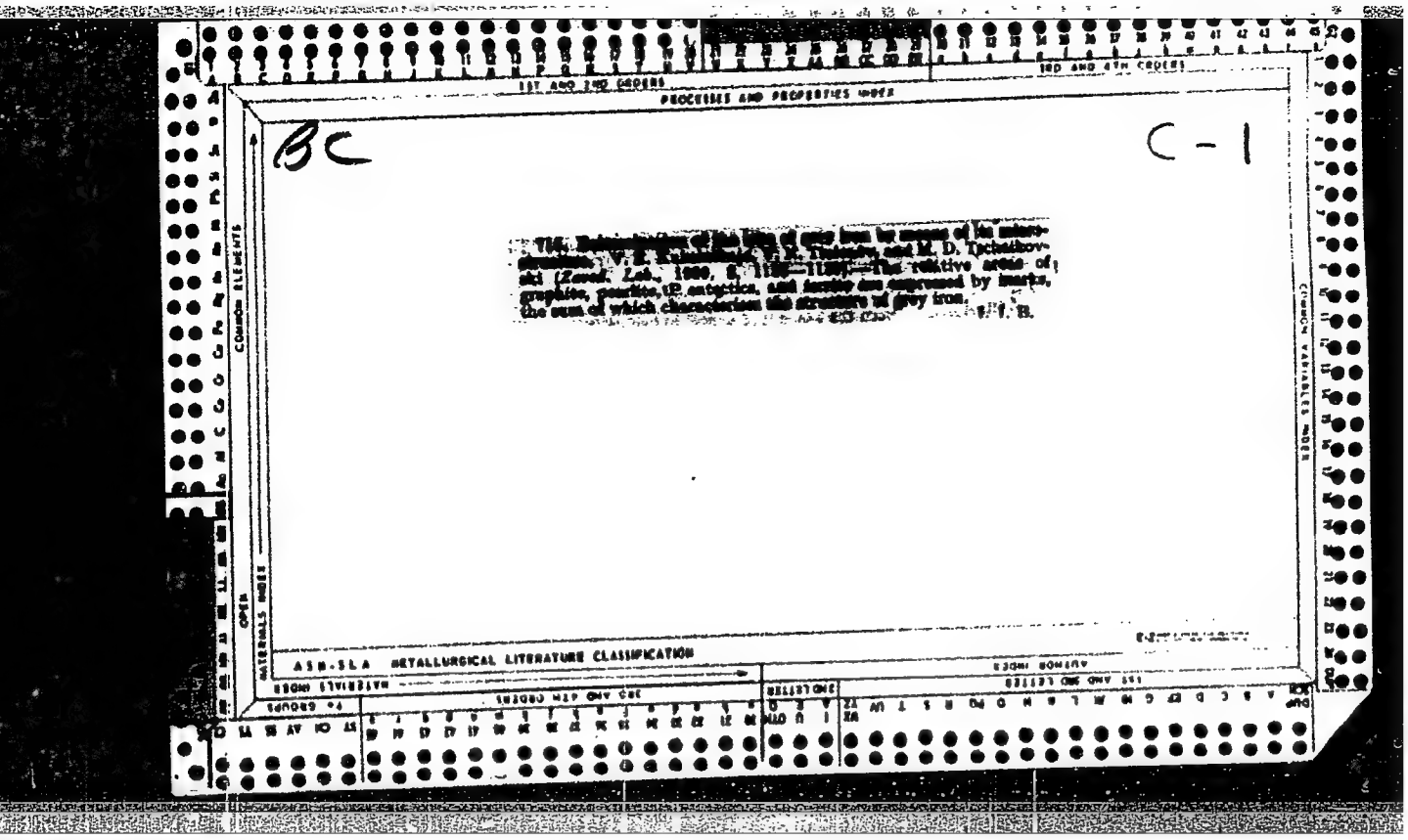
Tryptophan content of cow milk. D. Tiukow and M. Zakomorny. *Polish Agr. Forest Ann.* **31**, 367–82 (382 in German)(1934).—The fluctuations of tryptophan in normal milk and in colostrum are smallest and largest, resp., as against those of other constituents. The contents are about the same in the morning, at noon and in the evening. No relation could be found between tryptophan and other milk components. Its formation by a specific enzyme the activity of which is highest before and after catalyzing is most probable. J. Kuéra

TIULENEV, I., general armii

Foresight in battle. Voen. vest. 39 no. 7:11-14 Jl '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Tactics)

TIULENEV, V. N.
N. A. KRAVTSCHENKO, Zavod Lab., 1936, 5, 1085-1094



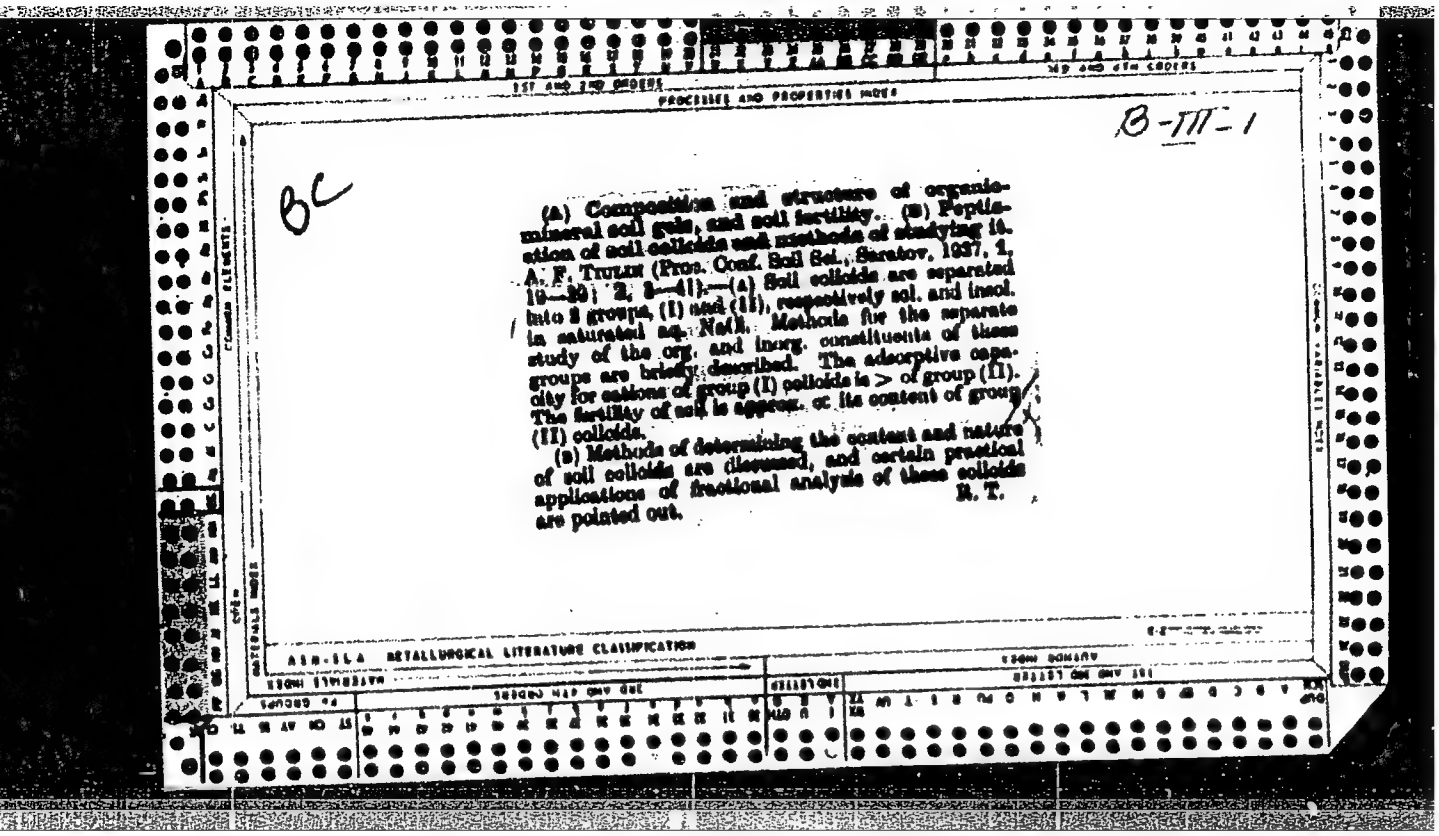
1. TIULENYEV, I. G.

2. USSR (600)

4. Poles'ye Region - Reclamation of Land

7. Toward the solution of the problem of the Ukrainian Poles'ye Region. Visnyk AN URSR 24, No. 1, 1953.

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

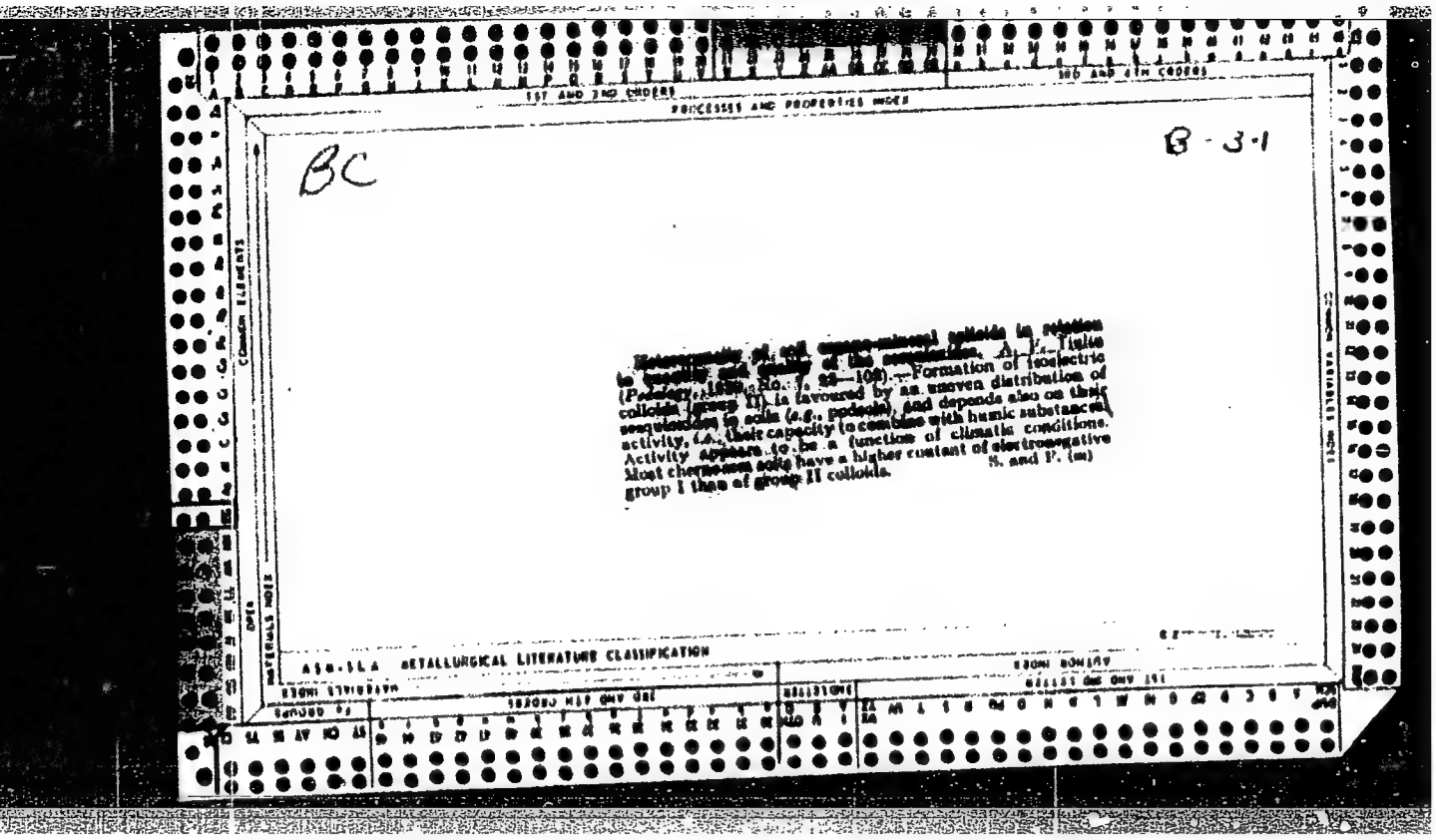


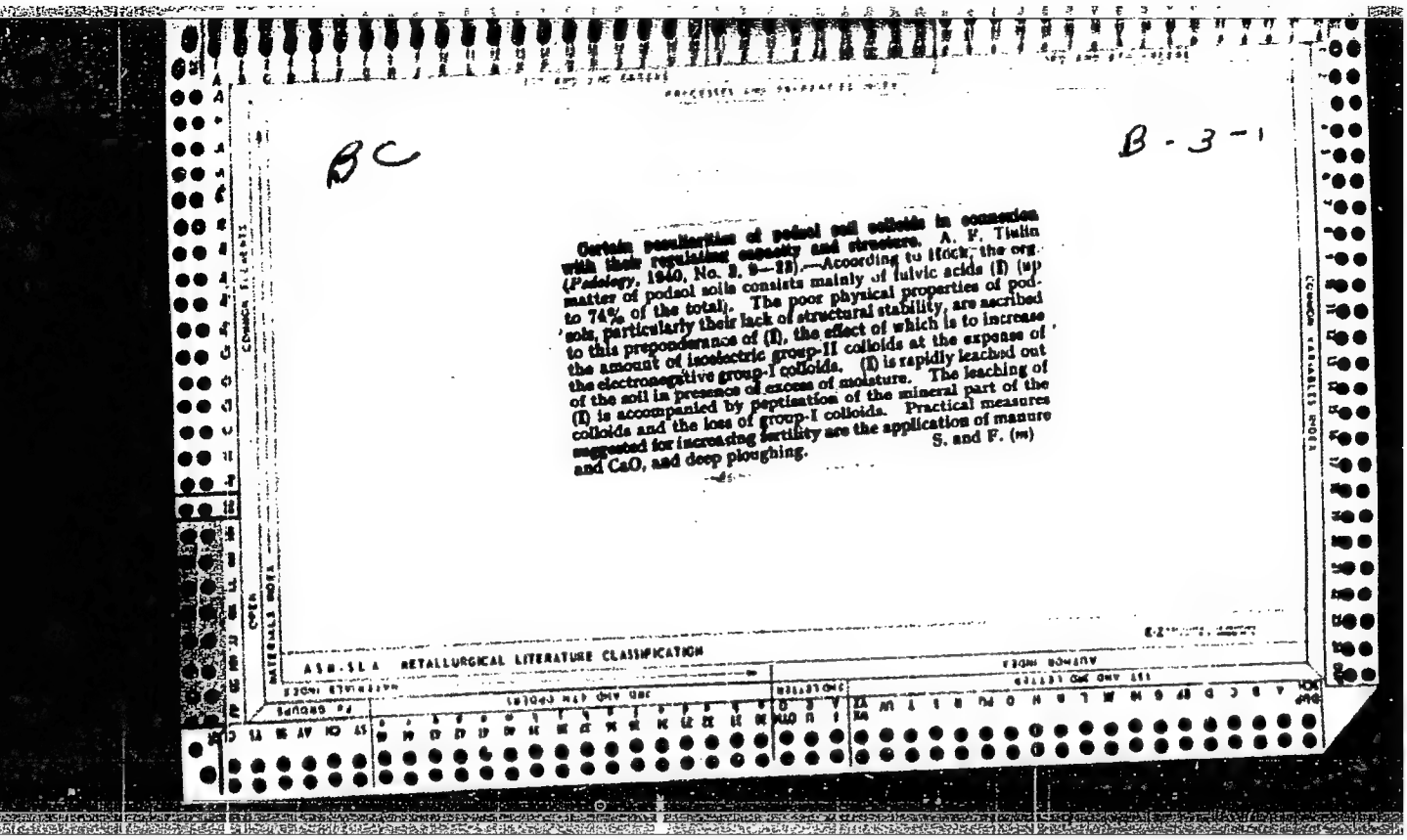
B-III-1

BC

(A) Composition and structure of organo-mineral soil gels, and soil fertility. (B) Peptisation of soil colloids and methods of studying it. A. F. Trulin (Proc. Conf. Soil Sci., Saratov, 1937, 1, 19—30; 2, 3—41).—(A) Soil colloids are separated into 2 groups, (I) and (II), respectively sol. and insol. in saturated aq. NaCl. Methods for the separate study of the org. and inorg. constituents of these groups are briefly described. The adsorptive capacity for cations of group (I) colloids is > of group (II). The fertility of soil is approx. ∝ its content of group (II) colloids.

(B) Methods of determining the content and nature of soil colloids are discussed, and certain practical applications of fractional analysis of these colloids are pointed out. R. T.





BC

B-3-1

Certain peculiarities of podsol soil colloids in connection with their regulation capacity and structure. A. F. Tiulin (*Pedology*, 1940, No. 2, 5—18).—According to Iffock, the org. matter of podsol soils consists mainly of fulvic acids (I) (up to 74% of the total). The poor physical properties of podsols, particularly their lack of structural stability, are ascribed to this preponderance of (I), the effect of which is to increase the amount of isoelectric group-II colloids at the expense of the electronegative group-I colloids. (I) is rapidly leached out of the soil in presence of excess of moisture. The leaching of (I) is accompanied by peptisation of the mineral part of the colloids and the loss of group-I colloids. Practical measures suggested for increasing fertility are the application of manure and CaO, and deep ploughing. S. and F. (m)

A 5 8 - 5 L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC

A.F. TIULIN

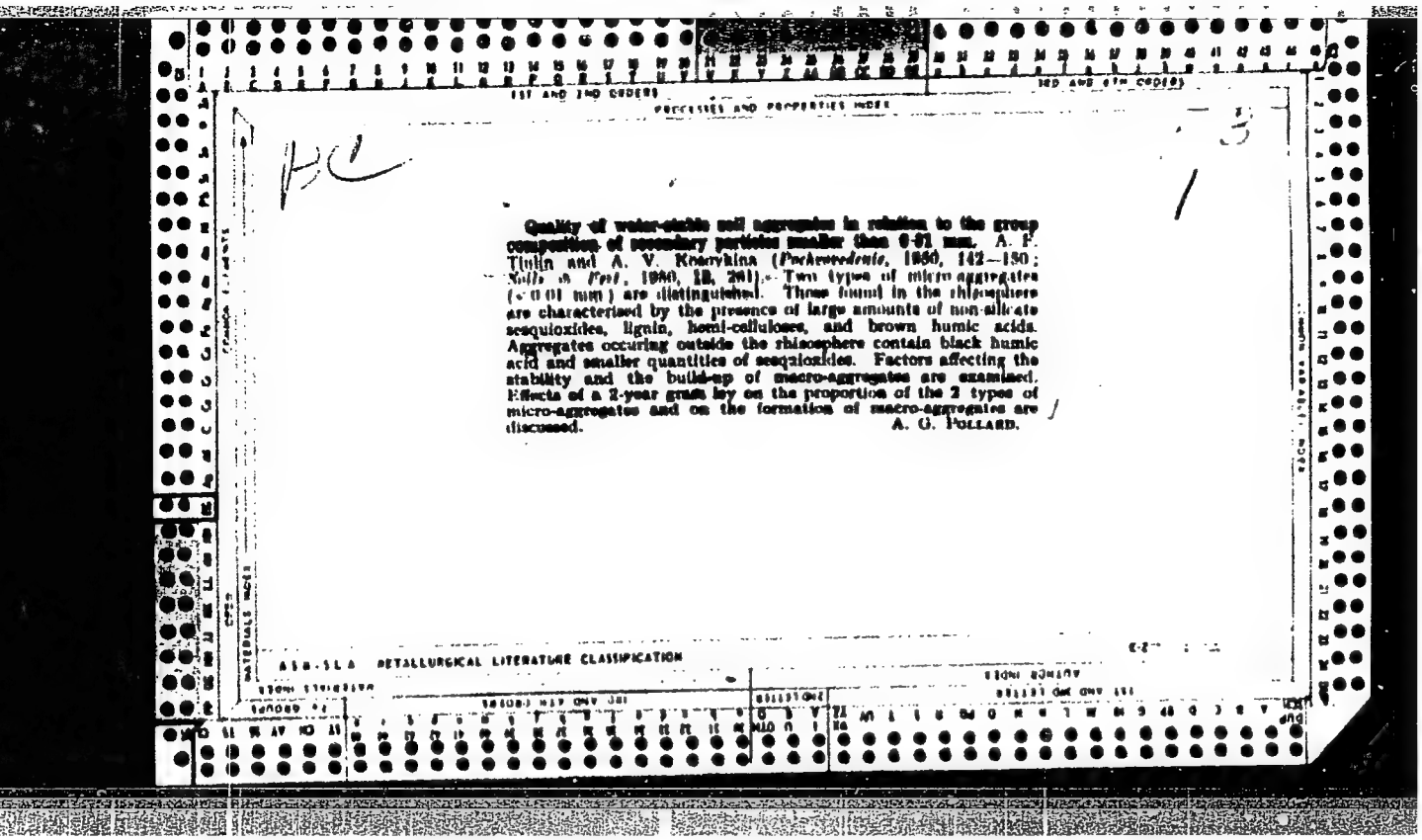
Influence of pressure on formation and alteration of soil aggregates. A. F. Tiulin and A. I. Kumar (Proc. Gedroiz Inst. Fert., Moscow, 1933, 2, 41—51).—Mechanical pressure increases the quantity of H_2O-stable aggregates (I) if the soil is ground to pass a 0·1-mm. sieve; if the particles are ≮ 0·5 mm. no increase is observed. The presence of surface-active substances decreases (I). A. M.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MATERIALS INDEX

SUBJECT INDEX

1ST AND 2ND LETTER



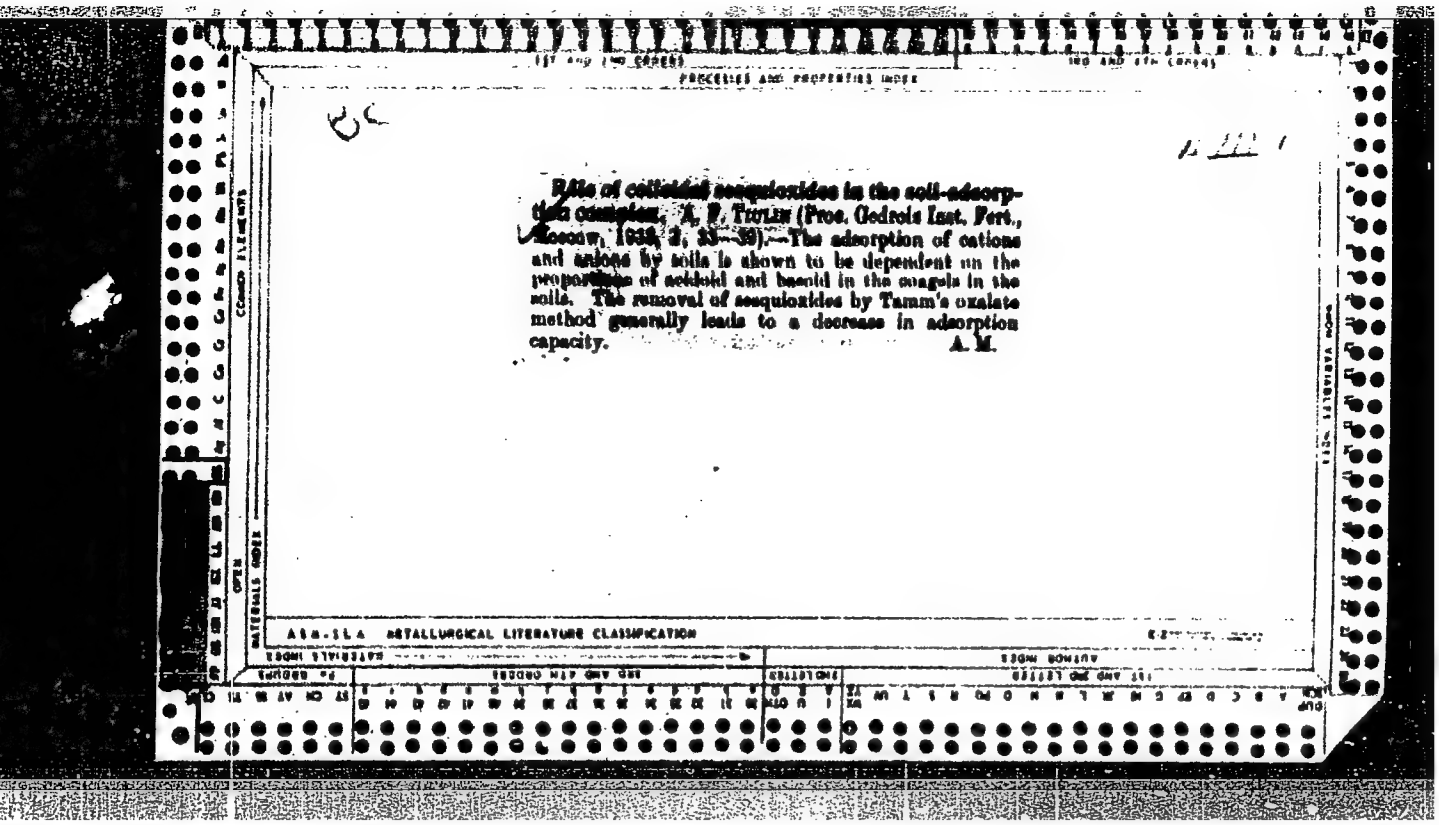
Quality of water-stable soil aggregates in relation to the group composition of secondary particles smaller than 0·01 mm. A. F. Tiulin and A. V. Knorrykina (*Pochvovedenie*, 1950, 142—150; *Soils & Fert.*, 1950, **13**, 261).—Two types of micro-aggregates (< 0·01 mm.) are distinguished. Those found in the rhizosphere are characterised by the presence of large amounts of non-silicate sesquioxides, lignin, hemi-celluloses, and brown humic acids. Aggregates occuring outside the rhizosphere contain black humic acid and smaller quantities of sesquioxides. Factors affecting the stability and the build-up of macro-aggregates are examined. Effects of a 2-year grass ley on the proportion of the 2 types of micro-aggregates and on the formation of macro-aggregates are discussed. A. G. POLLARD.

A 1 B - 5 L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

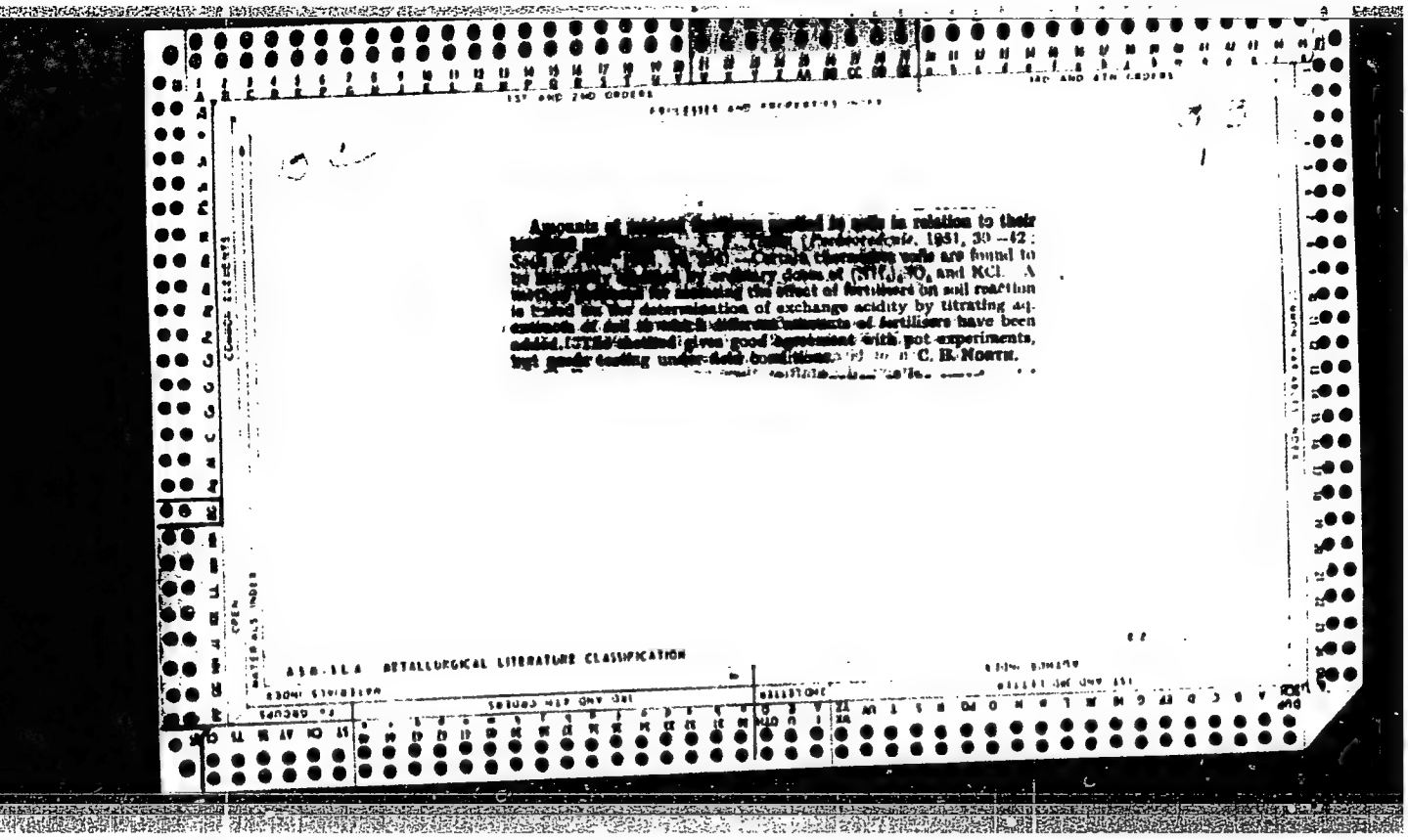
BC

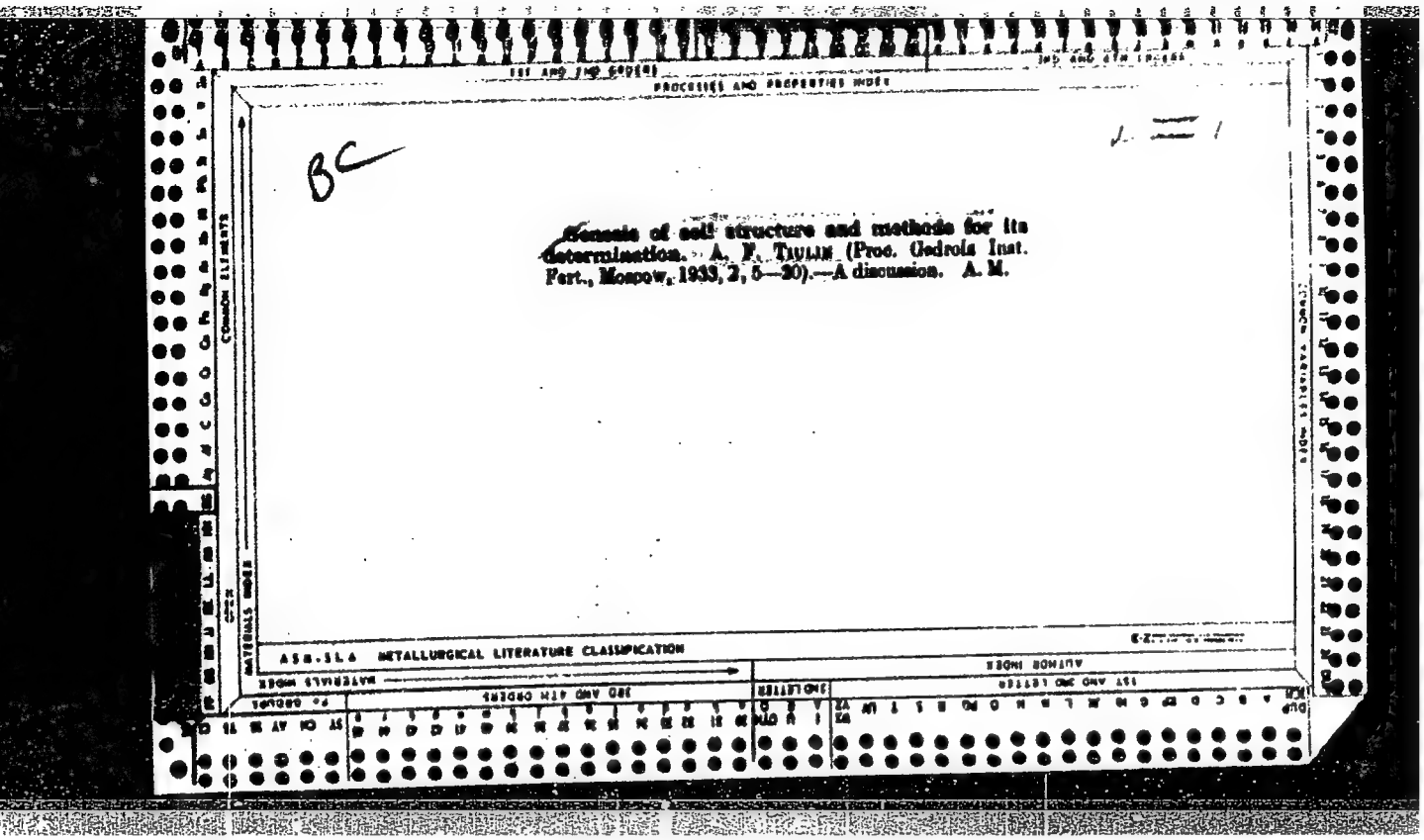
Influence of sesquioxides on the stability of soil aggregates. A. F. Tiulin, T. N. Zaldmina, and N. D. Pushnvoitov (Trud. Gedroiz Inst. Fert., Moscow, 1933, 4, 20-33).—The stability of artificially prepared aggregates is greatest when these are formed by the coagulation of a negatively charged suspension with Fe hydrosols at the isoelectric point. The stability of non-chernozem soil aggregates is due to this cause, whilst the stability of chernozem aggregates is due to the high content of Ca humate. A. M.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Role of colloidal sesquioxides in the soil-adsorption complex. A. F. Trofim (Proc. Gedrois Inst. Pert., Moscow, 1939, 3, 33—39).—The adsorption of cations and anions by soils is shown to be dependent on the proportions of acidoid and basoid in the coagels in the soils. The removal of sesquioxides by Tamm's oxalate method generally leads to a decrease in adsorption capacity. A. M.





1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC

Q 3 · 1

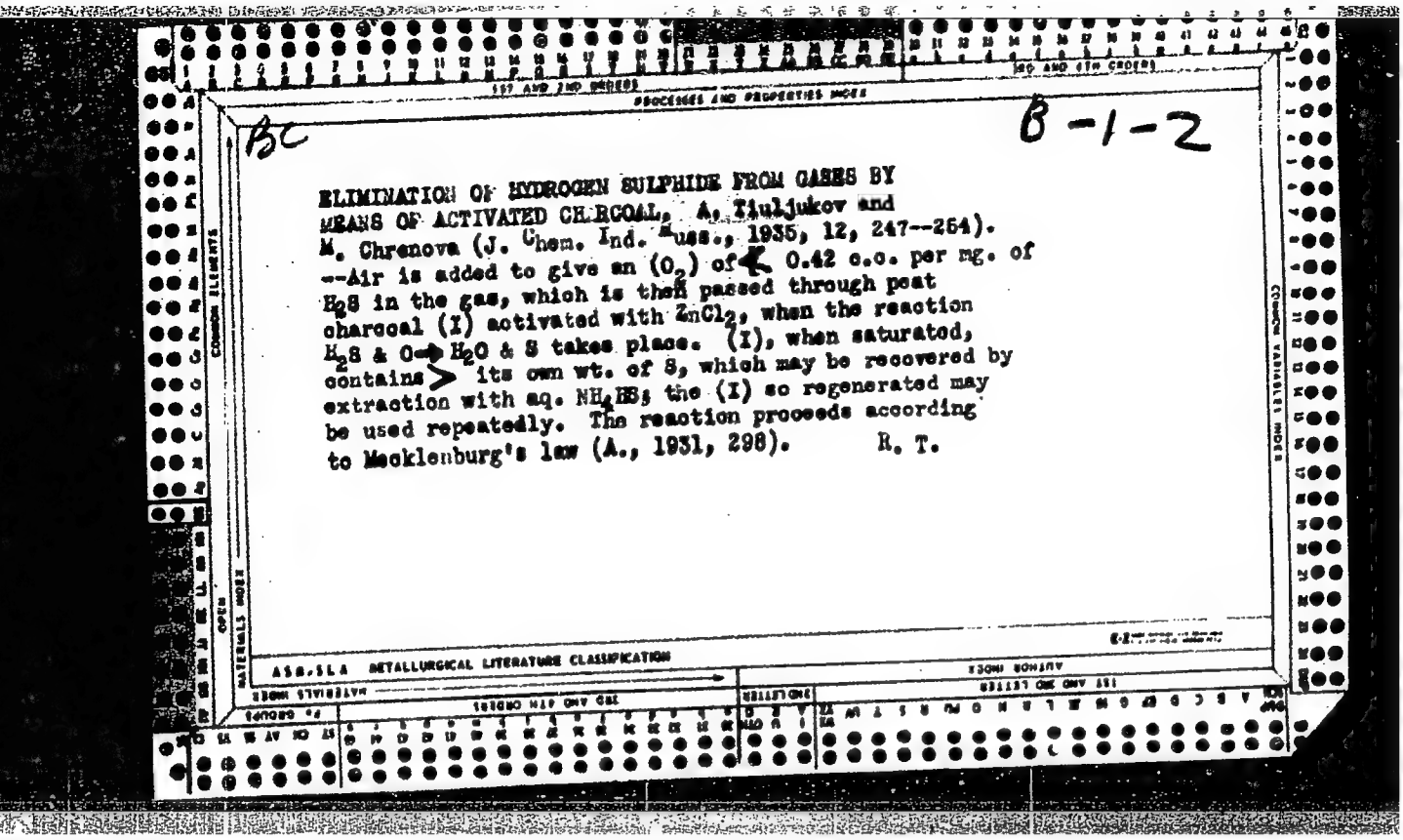
4 Significance of boron for utilization of the mineral nutrients podsol soils. A. S. Tiulia (*Pedology*, 1940, No. 5, 30—35). —Liming podsol soils under flax has harmful effects. Liming increased nitrification and brought about fixation and inactivation of B by the greatly increased nos. of nitrifying bacteria. A definite relation was established between the degree of nitrification and flax failure.

S. and F. (m)

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MATERIALS INDEX

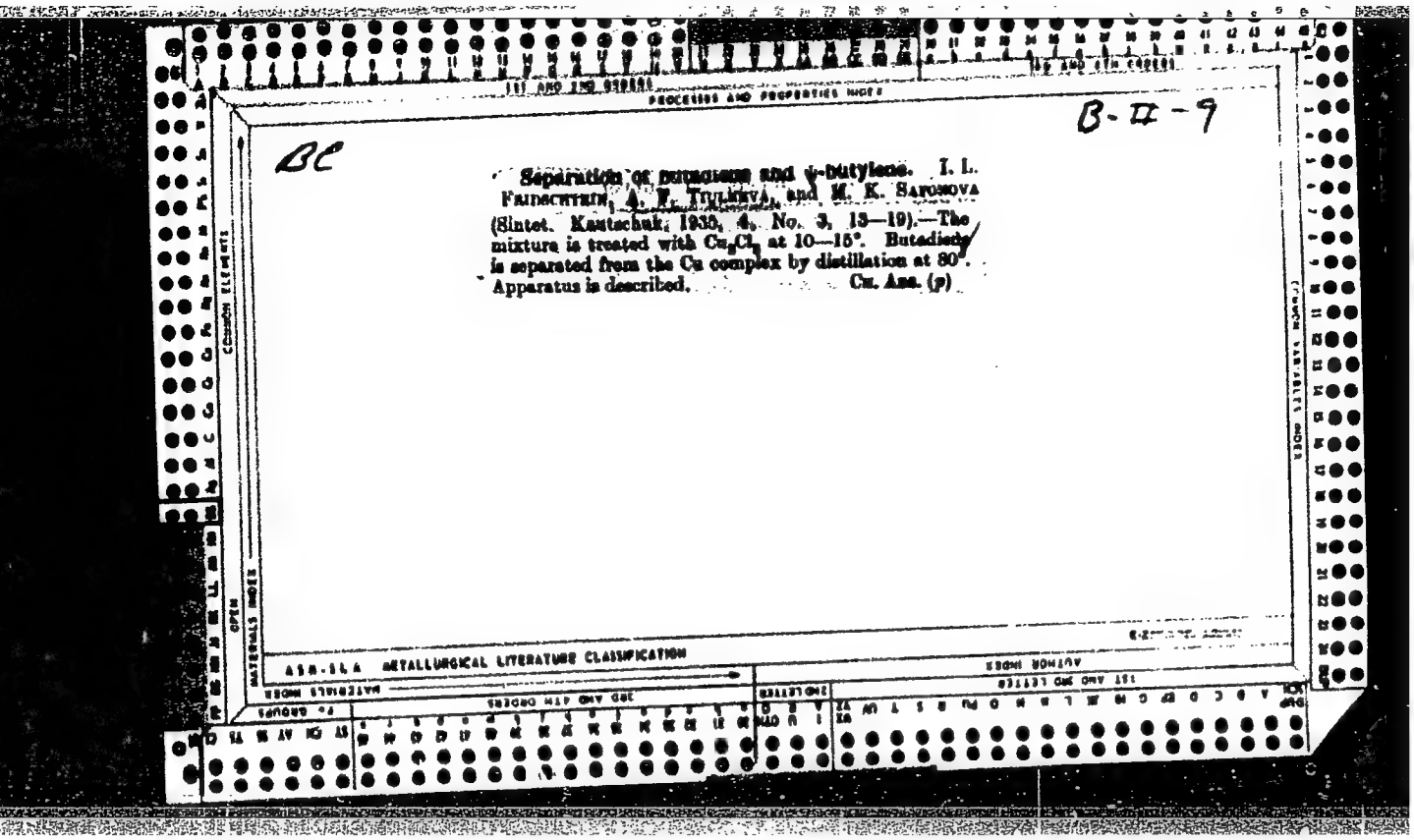
AUTHOR INDEX



BC

B-1-2

ELIMINATION OF HYDROGEN SULPHIDE FROM GASES BY MEANS OF ACTIVATED CHARCOAL. A. Tiuljukov and M. Chrenova (J. Chem. Ind. Russ., 1935, 12, 247--264). --Air is added to give an (O_2) of < 0.42 c.c. per mg. of H_2S in the gas, which is then passed through peat charcoal (I) activated with $ZnCl_2$, when the reaction H_2S & O → H_2O & S takes place. (I), when saturated, contains > its own wt. of S, which may be recovered by extraction with aq. NH_4HS; the (I) so regenerated may be used repeatedly. The reaction proceeds according to Mecklenburg's law (A., 1931, 298). R. T.



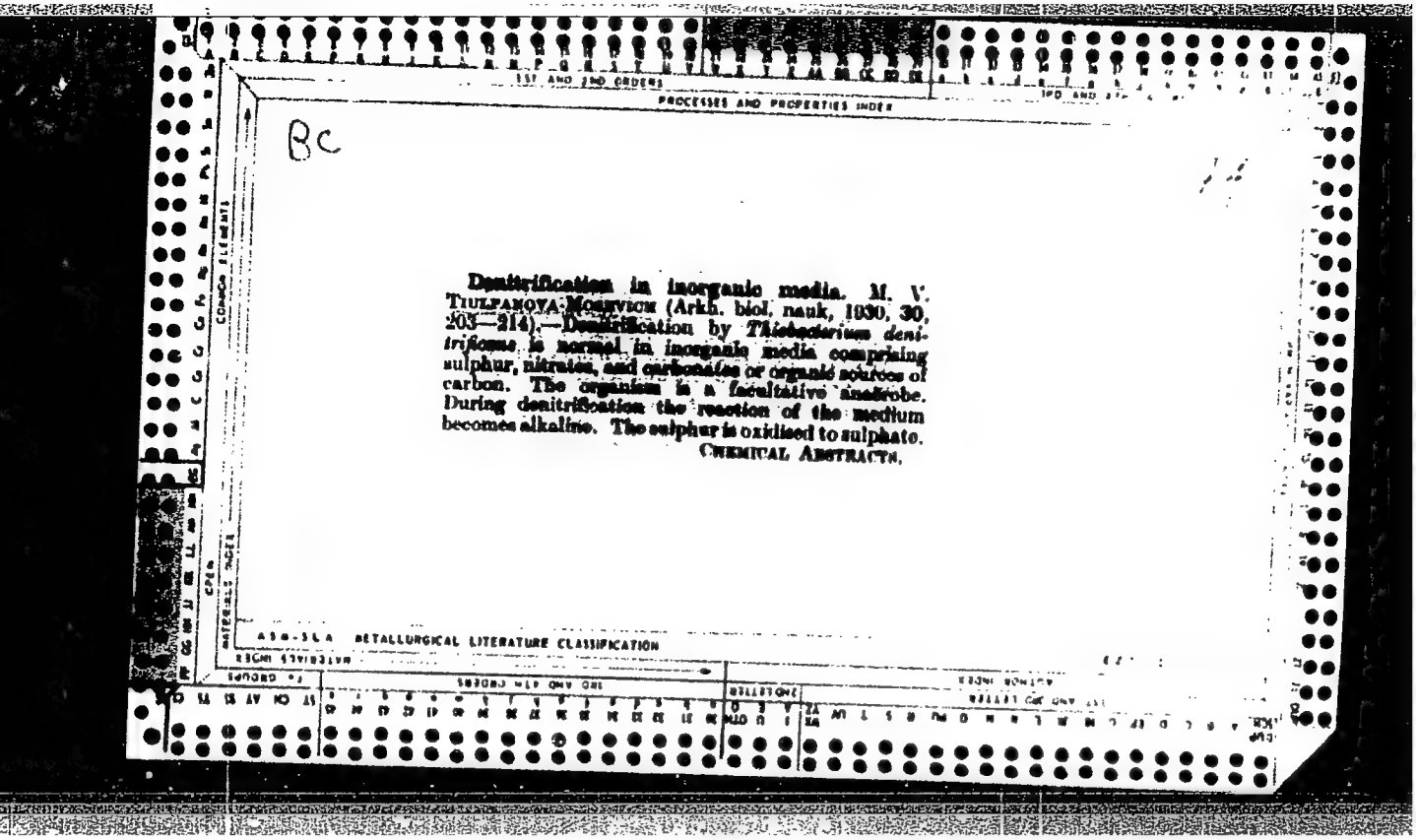
B-II-9

BC

Separation of butadiene and γ-butylene. I. L. Faingichtein, A. F. Tyulikova, and M. K. Safonova (Sintet. Kautschuk, 1935, 4, No. 3, 15—19).—The mixture is treated with Cu_2Cl_2 at 10—15°. Butadiene is separated from the Cu complex by distillation at 80°. Apparatus is described. Cu. Abs. (p)

ZIUL'PANOV, A. P.

RT-1049 (Soviet conference on problems in rural electrification) Soveshchanie po voprosam stroitel'stva sel'skikh elektrostantsii.
Elektrichestvo, (3): 89-90, 1951.



Bc

Denitrification in inorganic media. M. V. THULPANOVA-MOSKVICH (Arkh. biol. nauk, 1930, 30, 203—214).—Denitrification by *Thiobacterium denitrificans* is normal in inorganic media comprising sulphur, nitrates, and carbonates or organic sources of carbon. The organism is a facultative anaerobe. During denitrification the reaction of the medium becomes alkaline. The sulphur is oxidised to sulphate.

CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS.

Denitrification in inorganic media. M. V. TIULPANOVA-MONKEVICH. *Arkh. Biol. Nauk* 30, 203–14(1930).—*Thiobacterium denitrificans* (*Thiobacillus denitrificans*, Beijerinck) was studied. The strains were obtained from the mud of 2 fresh-water and 2 salt-water lakes. The denitrification occurs normally in inorg. media in which the only source of energy is pure powdered S, with nitrates as source of N_2 and carbonates as source of C. The complete reduction of the nitrate occurs in 5–6 days. The viability and reducing capacity were maintained on the inorg. medium for 3.5 yrs., after which time transfers to inorg. media continued growth but did not reduce nitrate. The reduction of nitrate could be restored by the addn. of org. energy-yielding substances. The organism is a facultative anaerobe growing well under anaerobic conditions; it grows quite well also aerobically on agar slants but with a loss of some denitrifying power. The optimum temp. on artificial media is 30–35°. At lower temp. retardation of growth occurs. It is an autotrophic organism, *i. e.*, capable of growth and of reducing nitrates when the only source of C is carbonate, or, also org. sources such as glucose, levulose, Na lactate, etc. The organism can also be grown on meat peptone broth or agar. The reaction of the medium during denitrification becomes alk. The limiting concn. of nitrate is 2%; with 4% KNO_3 denitrification began but was not completed. The limiting concn. of S was 1%, and of $CaCO_3$ 0.2%. Lower concns. lead to incomplete reduction, and higher concns. are without effect. For salt-water strains 16% of sea salts was the limiting concn. for the normal process; higher concns. arrested it. Denitrification in inorg. media occurs by the oxidation of S to SO_4. With 0.05% KNO_3, 0.31% SO_4 is found; increasing concn. of KNO_3 yields increased SO_4 formation.

TIULPINA, A.
V. OPOTEKI, Ukr Khim Zhur, 1934, 9, 73-78

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

B-I-6

Preparation of iron by reduction with hydrogen. V. F. Orekhov, A. [illegible] Tsygankova, and U. A. Liberman (Ukrain. Chem. J., 1936, 11, [illegible]–[illegible]).—Impure Fe is dissolved in HCl, Fe carbonate pptd. by $NaHCO_3$, and the ppt. collected, calcined, and reduced with H_2 at 700°. The reagents should be free from SO_4''. R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TIUNOV, A. N.

"The Red Clover Crop in the Northeastern European Part of the USSR." Dr Biol Sci, Inst of Plant Physiology, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 7, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

TIUNOV, Andrey Nikolayevich.

Kirov Agricultural Inst. Academic degree of Doctor of Biological Sciences, based on his defense, 12 November 1954, in the Council of the Inst of Physiology of Plants imeni Timiryazev, Acad Sci USSR, of his dissertation entitled: "The Cultivation of Red Clover in the Northeastern European Part of the USSR."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 14, 11 June 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, No. 15, Aug 56, Moscow, pp. 5-24, Uncl. JPRS/NY-537

TIUNOV, A. N.

"Time and Methods of Sowing Grasses for Winter Crop"
Tr. N.-I In-ta Zemled, Severo-Vostoka Yevrop, Chasti SSSR, No 1, 1953, 40-52

Study in Kirovskaya Oblast of the best methods, spring or fall sowing, to produce winter crops of red clover with respect to yield and frost resistance. In field tests spring sowing produced 1.5-2.5 times more yield than fall sowing. Laboratory tests showed that /even/ slightly swollen /soaked?/ seed can resist temperatures in the -15°C range. (RZhBiol, No 9, May 1955)

SO; Sum-No 787, 12 Jan 56

TIUNOV, A. N.

"The Cultivation of Red Clover (Trifolium pratense) in the Northeastern European Part of the USSR." Dr Biol Sci, Inst of Plant Physiology imeni K. A. Timiryazev, Acad Sci USSR, 12 Nov 54. (VM, 2 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No.521, 2 Jun 55

SOV/165-58-6-14/24

AUTHOR: Tiunov, K.V.

TITLE: New Information Concerning the Akchagyl Deposits of the Great Balkhan

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Turkmenskoy SSR, 1958, Nr 6, pp 97-98 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The discovery of Akchagyl deposits in the Western part of the Great Balkhan, in addition to those already known in the East and South, shows conclusively that the Akchagyl Sea had surrounded the mentioned mountain range on these three sides and, further, that the relief of same had already been formed in the main at the end of the Miocene or at the beginning of the Pliocene Era.
There are 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Turkmenskoy SSR (Geological Institute of

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SOV/165-58-6-14/24

New Information Concerning the Akchagyl Deposits of the Great Balkhan

AS of the Turkmenian SSR. Department of Geology and Mines Protection under the Council of Ministers of the Turkmenian SSR)

SUBMITTED: December 19, 1957

Card 2/2

TIUNOV, K.V.; MUKHIYEV, Yu.D.

Age, thickness, and lithologic composition of the lower part of the middle Jurassic argillite formation of the Greater Balkhan. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. nauk no.4: 118-119 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Balkhan Range--Geology stratigraphic--Jurassic)

KHUDAYNAZAROV, G.; TIUNOV, K.V.

Some results of the study of Jurassic argillite strata of the Greater Balkhan according to the data of borings. Izv.AN Turk. SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.1:96-99 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Turkmenskoy SSR i Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Greater Balkhan Range--Argillite)

TIUNOV, K.V.

New data on the Akchagylian deposits of the Greater Balkhan Range. Izv. AN Turk. SSR no.6:97-98 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR, Upravlenye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Balkhan Range--Geology, Stratigraphic)

S/165/61/000/001/004/007
A104/A127

AUTHORS: Ptushkin, E.I., Tiunov, K.V., Khudaynazarov, G.

TITLE: Tectonic features of the Bol'shoy Balkhan

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1961, 51 - 58

TEXT: Since 1954 the Upravleniya geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Turkmenskoy SSR (Administration of Geology and Protection of Mineral Resources of the Soviet of Ministers of Turkmenskaya SSR) has been conducting geological surveys of the Bol'shoy Balkhan and neighbouring areas to determine gas and oil potential of West Turkmenistan. The main tectonic elements under survey were the Bol'shebalkhanskaya anticline, the Severobalkhanskiy foot hill depression and the southern cavity of the Bol'shoy Balkhan. Apart from these there are also a number of minor folds, e.g. the brakhyanticline composed of Neocomian rocks on the plateau near Eshekel, which has a wall gradient of 15-25°; in the west this brakhy anticline closes somewhere near the Eshekel meridian. Three outcrops of Mesoyurassic deposits in the area of a non-eroded Neocomian anticline between the Balkui and Danata wells, and the unconformable stratification of the

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Tectonic features of the Bol'shoy Balkhan

Neocomian stage, indicate the presence of pre-cretaceous upheavals in the area of Sekidag. One of these is known as the Balkuinskaya brakhyanticline. A characteristic of the pre-cretaceous folds of the Bol'shoy Balkhan are: medium range, symmetric formation, completeness and strictly latitudinal expansion. Disjunctive dislocations and folds were noted chiefly in cretaceous and paleogene deposits. Folds of varying dimensions were discovered on the northern wall of the anticline near Kyariz-Oglanly and on the southern wall near the synacline Duzmergen. One of the largest is the Koshaguyskiy fold, which intersects the southern wall of the Bol'shebalkhanskaya anticline in southeastern direction. There are three types of disjunctive dislocation which complicated the formation of some parts of the Bol'shebalkhanskaya anticline: 1) longitudinal with subtypes: overthrusts and upheavals, broken folds, interstratum sliding; 2) latitudinal; 3) diagonal. Some of these faulty dislocations are: the steep overthrust in the western part of the area has the greatest vertical range and expands between the Borzhokly and Karayman wells. The stratographic range of relative wall dislocations reaches 1,500 m and above. Drilled wells reveal that the inclination angle of the fault fissure plane at the granite outcrop Karayman exceeds 55° and at the outcrop of tuffs of quartzitic porphyry 75°. Among longitudinal faulty disturbances there are also disjunctive dislocations of the "interstratum sliding" type.

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S/165/61/000/001/004/007
A104/A127

Tectonic features of the Bol'shoy Balkhan

Some of the largest latitudinal upheavals, described by E.A. Repman and K.K. Mashrykov, located on the southern wall of the Shorlinskaya synacline, their stratigraphic range reaching 120 m. To the latitudinal dislocations belong numerous ruptures in the Neocomian stratum of the northern wall of the Bol'shebalkhanskaya anticline; their expansion does not exceed 100-150 m. In the southern part of the anticlinar fold there are fewer dislocations though sometimes of greater expansion. Outstanding among these are the dislocations at the 480 m throw (west of Danat well); 1,097 m (northwest of the Umbil'muz spring and 1,629 m south of the Meulam spring, on the eastern edge of the Dashlydere gorge, western of Porsyayman. Numerous latitudinal dislocations were observed at the southern wall of the Bol'shebalkhanskaya anticline to the north of Nebit-Dag, described by N.P. Luppov [Ref. 3: "Osnovnyye cherty geologicheskoy struktury B. Balkhana-Kuba-Daga i istoriya yeye tektonicheskogo razvitiya" (Basic features of the geological formation of the Bol'shoy Balkhan - Kub Dag districts and the history of its tectonic development). Izvestiya AN TSSR, no. 4, 1952] and R.G. Konstant. One of the largest faults is the break formed in the Lammaburunskaya brakhyanticline. Investigations of fissure tectonics revealed that the majority had a northwest (320-345°) and southwest (35-60°) expansion. Fissures expanding at 35-60° and 290-310° were partly mineralized. In 1958 a well

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Tectonic features of the Bol'shoy Balkhan

has been drilled 11 km to the north-northeast from the outcrops of paleogene deposits near the Oglangy village, located in the foot hill depression northern of the Bol'shebalkhanskaya anticline; at 504 m were revealed upper-cretaceous deposits of 189 m thickness (Danish stratum). The well slope has a depth of 693m. Beginning at 142 m under a layer of unbroken proluvial quaternary plyocene deposits were disclosed sea akchagyl (48 m), paleogene (314 m), Danish stratum (18 m), maastricht (69 m) and Campan (102). The southern depression of the Bol'shoy Balkhan forms the northern border of the Pribalkhanskaya depression, which consists of caynozoic deposits. Wells drilled on the Balaychenskaya texture bench revealed a cover of cretaceous deposits at 1,330-1,900 m. Red neogenic layers rest transgressively on these. Maximum stratification depth of cretaceous rocks in the Inter-Balkhan depression is 2,500 m; as stated earlier by V.V. Buklin, a disjunctive dislocation stretches between Karadzhadag and the southern slopes of Bol'shoy Balkhan. Core drilling carried out in 1957-58 provided additional data on akchagyl deposits in the southwestern region of this area. Akchagyl was first disclosed by T.V. Tiunov [Ref. 12: "Novyye dannyye ob akchagil'skikh otlozheniyakh Bol'shogo Balkhana" (Recent information on akchagyl deposits of the Bol'shoy Balkhan), Izvestiya AN TSSR, no. 6, 1958] at 5 km west-southwest of the Uchgez spring at absolute marks +120, +140 m. 15 km westwards from this point in a well

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Tectonic features of the Bol'shoy Balkhan

located 8 km north of Molla-Kara at absolute mark 503 m. The comparison of the stratification of basic akchagyl in the area of Uchgez and in the Molla-Kara well indicate the intensity of the sinking of the Cisbalkhanskiy region of the West Turkmenistan depression. Conclusions: There are two distinctive phases in the development of the Bol'shoy Balkhan, i.e. pre-cretaceous and post-paleogene. As a result of anti-cretaceous movement on the territory of the present Bol'shebalkhanskaya anticline, Yurassic stages formed brakhyanticline folds. The post-paleogene folds formed the Bol'shebalkhanskaya anticline as it is today. Unlike pre-cretaceous movements, the former led to a slight displacement of the anticlinal axis from latitudinal towards northwest, particularly in the western region, and to numerous disjunctive dislocations and faults. The total width of Yurassic, Cretaceous and Paleogene deposits of the Bol'shoy Balkhan exceeds 7.5 km. Such considerable width, age and intensity of dislocation are unusual in stage formations. In certain parts of (Soviet) Central Asia, the Ciscaspian, North Caucasus and the Iran Yurassic and Cretaceous deposits are oil-bearing. Lithological and environment characteristics of Yurassic and Cretaceous deposits, the consistency of basic complexes and numerous brakhyanticlinal folds provide favourable conditions for the formation and preservation of large oil and gas deposits. Consequently, the Mesozoic deposits in the regions adjoining the Bol'-

Tectonic features of the Bol'shoy Balkhan

S/165/61/000/001/004/007
A104/A127

shoy Balkhan (particularly in the north) should be considered as potential fields of oil and gas prospecting. There are 2 figures and 12 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Turkmenskoy SSR (Administration of Geology and Protection of Mineral Resources of the Soviet of Ministers of Turkmenskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: July 30, 1960

Card 6/6

TIUNOV, K. V.

Quaternary sediments of the Greater Balkhan Range and adjacent regions. Trudy Inst. geol. AN Turk. SSR 3:129-136 '60.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Balkhan Range region—Geology, Stratigraphic)

TIUNOV, K.V.

Akchagyl deposits of the Greater Balkhan. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.3:59-63 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR i Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Greater Balkhan Range--Geology, Stratigraphic)

TIUNOV, K.V.

Age of the lower part of the Koshoba section. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.1:76-79 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

ZAKHIDOV, A.U.; PTUSHKIN, E.I.; TIUNOV, K.V.

Structure of the eastern part of the northern Balkhan Trough.
Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no. 12:19-23 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

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Izv.AN Turk.SSR no.5:78-79 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Turkmenskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
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TIUNOV, K.V.; TKACHUK, M.K.

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1. Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
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Recent data on the geological structure of the northern Balkhan piedmont downwarping. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.1:87-88 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Turkmenskoy SSR.
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Presence of the Turonian stage in the Greater Balkhan. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.1:93-94 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

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(Greater Balkhan Range--Geology, Stratigraphic)

PTUSHKIN, E.I.; TIUNOV, K.V.; KHUDAYNAZAROV, G.

Tectonics of the Greater Balkhan. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.1:51-58 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Turkmenskoy SSR.
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LAZAREV, N.V.; ALEKSANDROV, I.S.; LYUBLINA, Ye.I.; AKKERBERG, I.I.; ZAKABUNINA, M.S.; GADASKINA, I.D.; DOBRYAKOVA, N.S.; KREPS, I.F.; KARASIK, V.M.; LEVINA, E.N.; DANISHEVSKIY, S.L.; YEGOROV, N.M.; RYLOVA, M.L., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KAMPOV, B.D.; ANDREYEV, V.V.; LYKHINA, Ye.T.; ZAMESHAYEVA, G.I.; ANISIMOV, A.N.; FRIDLYAND, I.G.; DANETSKAYA, O.L.; BOGOVSKIY, P.A.; TIUNOV, L.A.; MIKHEL'SON, M.Ya.; ABRAMOVA, Zh.I., GRIGOR'YEVA, L.M.; KLINSKAYA, K.S.

Third Leningrad conference on the problems of industrial toxicology. Farm.i toks. 16 no.2:59-62 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)
(Poisons)

SOKOLOVA, T.I.; TIUNOV, L.A.

Composition of diesel engine exhaust. Gig. i san. no.10:48 O '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(DIESEL ENGINES)

TIUNOV, L.A. (Leningrad)

Some problems in carbon monoxide toxicology. Usp. sovr. biol. 40 no.3: 307-319 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:4)

(CARBON MONOXIDE--TOXICOLOGY)

TIUNOV, L.H

DENISENKO, A.A.; TIUNOV, L.A.

Materials on experimental therapy for dithiocyanogen ethane poisoning. Farm.i toks. 19 supplement:59 '56. (MLRA 10:7)
(SODIUM NITRITE) (ETHANE--TOXICOLOGY)

TIUNOV, L.A.

"Data on Experimental Therapy of Intoxication by Dithiocyanoethane," by A. A. Denisenko and L. A. Tiunov, Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya, supplement for 1956, 1957, p 59

"Investigations were conducted to determine the prophylactic and therapeutic effect of methemoglobin forming substances (sodium nitrite) when applied in cases of intoxication by dithiocyanoethane. The experiments were based on the assumption that the toxicity of some of the thiocyanates is due to the oxidation of the SCN radical to CN in the organism, and therefore therapeutic measures which are effective in intoxications by cyanides should also be effective in intoxications by thiocyanates. The effect of sodium nitrite, a dependable therapeutic agent in intoxications by cyanides, was studied.

"The experiments were carried out on white mice. Sodium nitrite was administered subcutaneously in doses of 80 milligrams per kilogram of body weight. Dithiocyanoethane was administered by mouth in doses of 30 milligrams per kilogram of body weight (first series), and in doses of 25 milligrams per kilogram of body weight (second series).

Sum. 1360

TIMOV, L. A.

"The first series of experiments established in the effectiveness of sodium nitrite as a therapeutic agent if applied before dithiocyanoethane intoxication: 18 of the 23 animals experimental animals remained alive, while all the 23 control animals perished.

"The second series of experiments established that the administration of sodium nitrite one or 2 minutes after dithiocyanoethane intoxication occurred also had a beneficial effect on the course of intoxication: 16 of the 20 experimental animals survived, while only 3 of the 20 control mice remained alive. It was thus established that the utilization of methemoglobin forming substances in cases of dithiocyanoethane intoxication is a good prophylactic and therapeutic measure. It also indicates that the toxicity of some of the thiocyanates is connected with the action of the CN radical." (U)

Sum. 1360

TIUNOV, L.A.; SOKOLOVA, T.I.; PARIBOK, V.P.

Rate of carbon monoxide excretion from the body [with summary in English]. Farm. i toks. 20 no.4:76-78 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(CARBON MONOXIDE, metabolism,
excretion rate (Rus))

25252 S/177/60/000/007/006/011
D264/D304

27.2400

AUTHOR: Tiunov, L.A., Candidate of Medical Sciences, Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Corps

TITLE: The prophylaxis of radiation affections with the help of combination of medicinal agents

PERIODICAL: Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 7, 1960, 36-39

TEXT: The article reviews the Western and Soviet literature on the use of mixtures of various agents for protection against radiation ailments. The Soviet research listed on this subject is as follows: M.P. Domshlak, I.I. Ivanov, O.I. Belousov, V.G. Yakovlev of the Institut biofiziki AMN SSSR (Institute of Biophysics, AMS USSR) obtained good results with a combination of cysteine and potassium cyanide. Z.I. Barabashev found that the resistance of animals to radiation sickness increases markedly after acclimatization to hypoxia. G.A. Vasil'yev then found that the resistance to radiation of such acclimatized white mice could be further increased by injecting them before irradiation with cysteamine or cystamine.

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The prophylaxis of radiation... 25252 S/177/60/000/007/006/011
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Ye.F. Romantsev and A.V. Savich successfully injected cysteine into rats that had received citrine for 30 days previously. These animals proved more resistant to radiation effects than rats which received only cysteine. L.F. Semenov and Ye.A. Prokhudina made successful use of adrenalin and acetyl choline; G.I. Smorodintsev used cysteamine and cytisine; Ye.F. Romantsev and A.V. Savich used cysteamine and adenosin, triphosphoric acid, cysteine, tryptamine and protamine, sodium nitrite and ethyl alcohol; S.Ya. Arbuzov used mixtures of phenatin and its derivatives with mercamine; Kostakhel', Furnika and Popovich used chlorpromasine with S- -aminoethylisothiuronium; V.V. Petelina used aminasine or mepasine with phenatin. Ye.M. Kedrova and M.A. Krekhova noted that the combined use of adrenocorticotropic hormone and cysteine, far from boosting the prophylactic effect of cysteine, actually leads to deterioration of the animals' condition. Other unsuccessful combinations were: V.N. Korotkova's cysteamine and strychnine; V.I. Sokolov's cysteamine and ginseng; G.I. Smorodintsev and V.B. Isachenko's cysteamine and cholinolytics. The author criticises the above works for their lack

Card 2/3

The prophylaxis of radiation... 25252 S/177/60/000/007/006/011
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of proper toxicological studies and for the absence of any standard system of introducing the drugs. He concludes that effective anti-radiation prescriptions can be developed by combining typical sulf-hydryl prophylactic agents.

SUBMITTED: May, 1960

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Card 3/3